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**SEMI-MONTHLY after January 1st, 1872.**

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SEE PREMIUM LIST ON ANOTHER PAGE.





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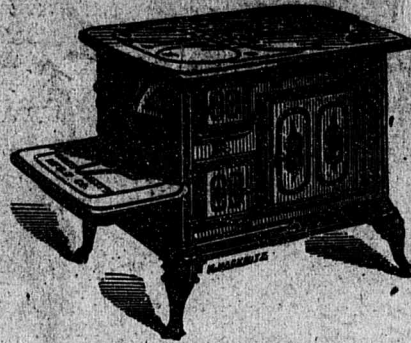
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A Complete and Perfect Stove, for Wood or Coal, Six Sizes.



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Send 25 cents for copy, not one-half the value of the colored plates. In the first order, amounting to not less than one dollar, the price of Catalogue, 25 cents, will be refunded in seeds. New customers placed on the same footing with old. Free to old customers. Quality of seeds, size of packets, prices and premiums offered, make it to the advantage of all to purchase seeds of us. See Catalogue for extraordinary inducements.

Either of our two Chromos for 1872, size 19x24—one a flower plate of bulbous plants, consisting of Lilies, &c.; the other of annual, biennial and perennial plants, guaranteed the most elegant.

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Address, **BRIGGS & BROTHER,** Rochester, New York. Established 1845. dec-1t

**STRAY COLTS.**  
STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, DURING THE past Summer, TWO MARE COLTS—one two years old past bay; the other one year old past, bay, or nearly brown; both branded with the letters WP on the left thigh. Any person having seen them, or knowing where they are at present, will confer a favor and shall be properly rewarded by giving information to the undersigned. dec-1m W. H. PHILLIPS, Waterloo, Lyon Co., Kan.

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**The Fruit Recorder**  
AND  
**COTTAGE GARDENER.**

A. M. PURDY,.....EDITOR.  
A Monthly Paper of 16 Pages, devoted solely to Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, at only \$1 per Year.

IT IS EDITED BY A PERSON WHO HAS HAD A LIFE time of practical experience, and who now has under cultivation Two Hundred Acres of Small Fruits, besides over Four Thousand Fruit Trees in Orchard Form, and an immense amount of Glass Forcing Houses, with Ornamental Grounds, &c. He takes or exchanges for over thirty Agricultural and Horticultural papers, besides reading the most practical books on these subjects; and from his extensive practical experience, endeavors to copy into the Recorder only such matter as will prove of practical benefit to its readers. Thus you get, for the small sum of One Dollar, the cream of those papers, besides the long experience and observations of the Editor. For years, as we have been engaged in the business of Fruit-growing, here and in Indiana, we have been obliged to take eight or ten papers, to get such information as we desired to assist us in our business, glean a little from this paper and from that.

It is a well known fact that most of the Horticultural papers are jealously careful not to copy articles from other papers, no matter how valuable, fearing that by so doing they will advertise the merits of such paper, and detract from their boasted originality. Now, we don't profess so much knowledge or originality as to throw aside original matter of this kind, but shall "cut and slash" wherever we can find valuable matter, copying such, and, of course, giving the proper credit. We also have articles in every number from some of the most practical Fruit-growers in the United States. The two to three pages of "Questions and Answers," besides the Editor's "Walks and Jottings over the Fruit Farms," have given such universal satisfaction that they will be continued; also, "Prof. Keen-Eye's Observations" will take up a certain space.

Many suppose it is impossible to have a good practical paper printed outside of certain cities. We simply ask such to send for a specimen copy of the Recorder (sent FREE to all applicants), and let it speak for itself. We think it will satisfy you that a person can be practically engaged in the business, and yet edit a presentable paper. Over one thousand testimonials, received the present year, claim for it the best paper extant on Fruit-Growing, Flowers, and the Kitchen Garden. One prominent horticulturist writes us: "The Recorder grows better and better. It is filled brim-full of practical matter every month." Another says: "The Recorder is as full of practical subjects as an egg with meat."

We urge upon all, before subscribing or renewing for any other horticultural paper, to send for a specimen copy. Our premiums, in cash or plants, are very liberal to those who wish to act as agents in procuring new subscribers. We have also a copyright work of 64 pages, entitled "The Small Fruit Instructor," price 25 cents. It tells how to grow, either for home use or market, in abundance, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Currants, &c. Any one sending us their subscription this month for the Recorder, with One Dollar, either for the current volume (1871) or the volume of 1872, will (if requested) receive a copy of the Instructor FREE.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

[ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN DECEMBER, 1871, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.]

VOL. VIII.—NO. 12.] LEAVENWORTH, DECEMBER 15, 1871. [\$1.00 A YEAR.]

## The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

A. G. CHASE, ASSISTANT EDITOR.  
MISS M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.  
B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

### MARKET REPORTS.

We expect to furnish our readers next year with full and complete Reports of the Chicago, St. Louis and Leavenworth Markets, in all that can in any wise interest the farmer. These Reports will be made up at the last moment before going to press, and will, therefore, be reliable.

As a monthly, we could not furnish reports that would be of much value to our readers; but as a Semi-Monthly, we feel that we can make this a marked, profitable and interesting feature.

In soliciting your neighbor to subscribe for THE FARMER, please mention this fact.

### OUR PREMIUM LIST.

We are glad to know that our premium list is being well received all over the State, and letters that we are daily receiving show that persons are at work to secure some one or more of the beautiful and useful articles we have offered.

In one case we learn that a young lady is traveling all over her county to procure subscribers for us, and we venture the prediction that she will send up a good, long list. Ladies are among our best canvassers, and we wish we had two or three in every county in the State.

Farmers who have but little to do through this month and next, can secure many useful and valuable articles for their family, by making a regular business of canvassing for THE FARMER.

Read over the different premium lists in this number, and see upon what easy terms you can obtain any of these articles.

We will, upon application, send to canvassers specimen copies, posters, &c., and a proper use of them in most any neighborhood will secure for the agent in two or three hours a splendid set of knives and forks, a clothes wringer or a washer, or if they prefer it, a half dozen excellent books.

We can safely promise that, however good THE FARMER has been in the past, it will be better in the future. Send in subscriptions.

### TOO FULL.

We have received, too late for insertion this month, quite a number of letters and articles, from different sources, of unusual value; and we regret we cannot make room for them. We propose, hereafter, to furnish a page or two of literary matter.

## ANOTHER INDUCEMENT!

LARGE PAY FOR A LITTLE WORK!

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

Big Pay for Rainy Days!

EXAMINE THESE ARTICLES CAREFULLY!

SEE WHAT WE OFFER!

EXPLANATION.—In the following premium list, all subscriptions sent by one person, count, though from different postoffices. With the first list of names sent, indicate what premium you are trying for. Always send the exact amount of money with each list of names sent. Send in the names as fast as subscriptions are received. This offer remains open until March 1, 1872. Money should always be sent by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. Sent in either of these ways the money is at our risk.

### PREMIUM LIST—No. 2.

No. of Pres.	Names of Premiums.	No. of Sub's at \$1.50 each.	Price of Premium.
1	Pocket Knife.....	4	\$ 1.50
2	Pocket Knife.....	5	2.00
3	Pocket Knife.....	6	2.50
4	Set Knives and Forks.....	8	3.00
5	Set Knives and Forks.....	11	5.00
6	Set Knives and Forks.....	16	8.00
7	One doz. Teaspoons.....	11	5.00
8	One doz. Tablespoons.....	24	12.00
9	One Set Table Forks.....	14	6.00
10	Garden Seeds, 40 varieties.....	11	5.00
11	Flower Seeds, 100 varieties.....	11	5.00
12	Washing Machine.....	30	15.00
13	Clothes Wringer.....	18	9.00
14	Blanchard Churn.....	16	8.00
15	Double-barreled Gun.....	60	30.00
16	Family Scales.....	28	14.00
17	American Watch.....	50	25.00
18	American Watch.....	60	30.00
19	American Watch.....	70	35.00
20	Gold Pen, with holder.....	8	4.00
21	Gold Pen, with holder.....	12	6.00
22	Worcester's Dictionary.....	20	10.00
23	A \$5.00 Library.....	10	5.00
24	A \$10.00 Library.....	20	10.00
25	A \$15.00 Library.....	30	15.00
26	A \$20.00 Library.....	40	20.00
27	A \$25.00 Library.....	50	25.00
28	A \$30.00 Library.....	60	30.00

All of the articles in the above list are genuine.

We know that every article will give satisfaction.

We send all of the articles, except Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, free of charge, on receipt of the amount specified in the list.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 will be sent from the manufactory direct to the persons entitled to receive them, and they will have nothing but the freight to pay.

### Monthly Weather Report.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.  
War Department Signal Service, U. S. A. Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

DATE.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
Nov. 1.....	30.22	45.00	
2.....	30.12	38.25	
3.....	30.11	51.00	
4.....	29.98	51.50	
5.....	29.93	50.50	
6.....	30.72	65.25	
7.....	29.99	37.50	1.00
8.....	29.72	57.50	0.04
9.....	29.84	43.25	0.11
10.....	30.23	40.25	
11.....	30.38	45.50	
12.....	30.09	48.25	
13.....	30.13	31.00	1.00
14.....	30.33	34.75	
15.....	30.38	44.25	
16.....	30.08	54.75	
17.....	29.93	53.75	0.74
18.....	29.93	38.00	0.13
19.....	30.38	36.00	
20.....	30.43	36.00	
21.....	30.36	33.75	
22.....	30.29	16.75	0.10
23.....	29.98	20.50	0.03
24.....	29.93	27.25	0.04
25.....	29.71	36.00	0.01
26.....	30.37	14.50	0.02
27.....	30.33	17.00	0.04
28.....	30.40	15.25	
29.....	30.59	13.00	
30.....	30.59	13.00	

Monthly Mean..... 30.146 38.08  
Total Rainfall..... 2.94  
Prevailing Wind..... N. 37 deg. 75 min. W.  
Total number of miles traveled..... 4,896  
GEO. H. BOEHMER, Observer.

### STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society for 1871 will be held at Lawrence, commencing on the third Tuesday of December. It will, no doubt, be largely attended, and we advise all of our fruit growers that possibly can, to attend the meeting. The good people of Lawrence are proverbial for their hospitality, and we can assure those who desire to attend, that they will be received with open arms. We presume the usual half fare arrangements will be made with the railroads.

### THE HOG SLAUGHTER AND PACKING.

From the *Industrial and Commercial Gazette*, of Louisville, Ky., we learn that the packers around the Falls (which includes Louisville, Ky., and New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind.) commenced slaughtering November 1st, paying from four to four and one-half cents, live weight, with a steady supply and uniform prices, except a few extra lots, which went at four and six-tenths cents.

The average price has been a little over four and a quarter cents, against six cents at the same time last year. Up to November 30th there had been killed at these three points 155,125 head, with 8,180 in the pens.

At the same date last year, there had been but 83,278 killed, and in 1869, only 70,980. From present prospects, it is thought that there will be fully 300,000 hogs slaughtered at these three points, this year.

At Chicago and St. Louis the prevailing prices are about four cents gross, with a larger supply of hogs than last year.

## The Kansas Farmer

### TO ADVERTISERS.

We have said but very little in these columns in relation to THE FARMER as an advertising medium, though the space we allot to advertisements is usually full to running over. But as the season is approaching when many occupations are expected to spring into new life, such as the nursery business, blooded stock, farm and garden seeds, and farm implement business, and various others of which farmers are the chief buyers, to parties having anything that they wish to sell to farmers of the Missouri Valley, Kansas and Nebraska, we can say that there is no paper published west of the Mississippi river that will reach as many readers as THE KANSAS FARMER. Our mailing books are always open to the inspection of advertisers, and they can see for themselves, whether by advertising with us they can reach the number and localities they desire to advertise in or not. We have in this State some fifteen or twenty nurserymen, each with a capacity far beyond their present trade, and yet there are but two or three of the number that have a business name outside the confines of their own county. The result is that energetic nurserymen outside the State that believe in advertising, and that use THE FARMER as a medium, are reaping the benefit of the inactivity of our own nurserymen. So with those breeding thoroughbred stock for sale. We have in this State as good stock as there is in the country, and yet it is the exception to see it advertised. And so we might say it is with most other occupations. Our people do not seem to consider that the way to make money is to let others know that you have a good article to sell, and at reasonable figures. The testimony of all the large advertisers is that, if any business is to be made to pay quick, one-half of the capital should be spent in advertising the other half. It is this that has built up princely fortunes for STEWART, BONNER, HELMBOLD, and scores of others that might be named. Putting a little ten line card in a paper for six or twelve months can hardly be called advertising. It must be something that will arrest the attention of every reader, and it must be kept before him persistently, constantly, and always in an attractive form. For this reason nice cuts of whatever one has to sell usually pay. It is useless to talk about hard times and dull trade, unless they use such necessary adjuncts as the public press to let people know that they desire to do business.

### THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The next Annual Farmers' Institute of the Agricultural College will be held at Manhattan, commencing January fifteenth, and continuing one week. This will probably be the most important and instructive meeting of the kind ever held in the West, and we hope to see the farmers, from the State at large, present, and prepared to stay from its opening to its close. We are informed by letter that Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, the prominent horticulturist of Ohio, will be present, and deliver a course of lectures. Also, Prof. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri, will deliver a course upon his favorite and important study. Dr. H. J. DETMERS, Lecturer on Veterinary Science in the Illinois Industrial University, will also be present, and deliver a course of lectures upon veterinary science. Several other lecturers upon specialties are invited and expected to be present. The discussions will be thorough, and bring out all the interesting points of the lectures, and the meeting can hardly fail of being instructive.

The people of Manhattan and vicinity have always extended the hospitalities of homes to visitors from a distance, and we have no doubt they will do so again; and from past experience we can say that no people can act the host and hostess better than the farmers and farmers' wives of Riley county. Then if you wish to see a regular love-feast of far-

mers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters, go to Manhattan and stay through that meeting.

### A BOOK FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER!

Renew before January, '72.

READ! READ!! READ!!! READ!!!!

We shall commence the publication of a work on THE HOG, in the first issue of THE FARMER for 1872, and continue it in semi-monthly installments until completed.

This work was originally written by the Assistant Editor, with a view of publishing it in book form; but the Publisher of THE FARMER has secured the manuscript, and will publish it as above; thus furnishing every reader, during the year, a Book worth many times the subscription price.

The character of the work is entirely Western, and is designed to fill a long-felt want, giving information derived from actual experience and observation, during a long residence in one of the largest hog-growing sections of the West.

The diseases of hogs are treated at length; and this part of the work alone will be found of great value to every person who raises a hog.

It is desirable that every person interested in this subject should secure the introductory chapter, and for this reason we advise all to renew their subscriptions at as early a day as possible.

As will be seen by the prospectus published on another page, THE FARMER for the coming year will surpass any former Volume, in many respects; and being published twice a month, and offered to Clubs of Ten at the extremely low price of One Dollar for each, every farmer in the State should subscribe at once.

### GOOD BUTTER.

We desire to advert again to this almost threadbare subject; but it is one that, until great changes are wrought in butter-makers, will have to be frequently referred to.

We speak not so much in the interest of the consumer, as of the producer. There can be no doubt that at the price good butter sells, the year round, it is one of the most profitable adjuncts to the farm; and it is equally certain, that poor butter is one of the most unprofitable.

There certainly has been enough said and written upon butter-making, to raise the general average of quality much above its present standard; but it seems that these teachings have not been heeded, and hence we have a very low average quality. It is very rare to find a woman that does not think that she makes just as good (if not better) butter than her neighbor; and to this is due, in a measure, perhaps, the want of improvement among butter-makers, and it is as much as a man's life is worth to stand before a woman and tell her that she don't make good butter.

But women, like men, must be willing to learn, and if they wrap themselves up in that kind of self-conceit, consumers must go on buying poor butter. But the fault is not altogether with the women. Good butter cannot be made, unless there is proper attention paid to the diet of the cow.

Corn and prairie hay alone will not make a choice article of butter. Clover hay is better; but our principal stand-by is roots. Beets and carrots, with corn meal and clover hay, are necessary food, if we are to make a choice butter. Very few farmers provide a sufficient amount of nutritious food; and hence we say the blame is not altogether with the women.

But if the cows are provided with proper food, then it becomes the duty of the women to make good butter.

Those women who are fortunate enough to be the mothers of grown daughters, and who can themselves make a choice article of butter, should

see that that knowledge is imparted to the daughters; and that the knowledge may be still more widely diffused, we would suggest the organization of "Dairy Clubs," for the exchange of views upon all matters pertaining to that branch of housewifery duties.

It is necessary, perhaps, for us to state, in conclusion, that we are hardly ever at home; and those of our lady friends who think we mean them, need not, therefore, attempt to see us.

### HIGH FARMING.

This term is really synonymous with that of scientific agriculture, as it is ordinarily used; and the sooner we understand and practice what is known as high farming, the sooner will our Western farms pay remunerative profits for the labor and money expended.

We may lay the flattering unction to our souls that we have the best soil and climate in the world; we may sing of the enormous yields of cereals and other crops; we may shout the praises of the ease of Western farming; but when we come down to hard pan, when we take facts and follow them to their logical conclusions, we find that intelligent farmers, in rough, rocky, sterile, mountainous New England, with land worth from two to six hundred dollars per acre, with manures of all kinds worth enormous prices, are making better profits than are we, with our virgin soil, with our incomparable climate, with our low-priced land, and with our thousands of tons of manure to be had for the asking.

These are humiliating, nay almost disgraceful facts, but facts none the less; and it becomes us, as intelligent agriculturists, to carefully examine them, and act upon the lesson they teach.

It is high farming and economy on the one side, and low farming and wastefulness on the other; it is a living, expenses and a profit, against barely a living and expenses. This is the line of demarcation between New England and Western farming; and we trust every individual reader will ask himself the question, on which side of this line he is now standing.

We may boast of our large yields of wheat and corn; but New England, with all the disadvantages we have named, can duplicate them, crop and crop about. If we have raised one hundred, one hundred and ten or fifteen bushels of corn per acre, so has New England. If we have raised our thirty-five or forty bushels of wheat, so have they. Then, we ask, How are we pecuniarily better off than they?

There is no citizen of the State who appreciates its advantages more than we do; and sitting, as we do, with these facts staring us in the face, we feel an actual pain that it is so. But there is a remedy, and that remedy lies in high farming, in scientific agriculture, if you choose to call it so; and if we have a particle of self-respect, if we appreciate what nature has done for us, we will apply that remedy at once.

If high farming can be expressed in a single phrase, it is in saving and using the greatest possible amount of manure. The day is past when we can afford to sneer at the necessity of manure, even in Kansas. Very much of our soil needs potash, lime and nitrogen; and all our farms, save scarcely enough to amount to an exception, need better tilth and culture.

We need, too, those lessons of economy which that hard and sterile soil has taught New Englanders; and when we learn these, and practice them, we will hear fewer complaints about the unprofitableness of agriculture.

### THE BEET CROP.

Among the many valuable roots for stock feed, we doubt if there are any that excel the beet, and few, if any, that equal it.

Among its advantages are the ease with which a given quantity is raised, its general hardiness, the great relish with which stock eat it, and its excel-

lent fattening qualities. An acre of beets may be planted, cultivated and harvested with but little, if any, more expense than an acre of potatoes, by any one who has a drill. The seed may be sown by the ordinary wheat drill, by raising up a part of the drills, leaving enough to drill the seed in rows two feet apart. The cultivation can all be done with horses and plows, except the thinning; and the roots may be well and speedily harvested, by running a turning plow on either side of the drill, driving in with the wagon or cart and loading as with potatoes.

The average yield is something over a ton to the acre; and for hogs or cattle there is no better food.

Some of the sugar beets are the best for cultivation; and we trust our farmers will take steps, in time, to procure seed to plant at least an acre the coming season. It will pay.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

We recently met our old-time friend, WILLIAM H. MCCLURE, of Clifton, Washington county, Kansas, who gives us cheering news of that part of the State. In his township, he tells us, there is not an unoccupied quarter-section, except a part of two sections that belong to the railroad company.

Claims sell at prices ranging from two hundred to three thousand dollars, owing to the state of improvement.

Mr. MCCLURE is a young man, and went out to Washington county about two years ago, took a claim, and went to work. He now has a comfortable house, a half-mile of hedge growing, enough plants to fence his entire quarter in the Spring, and grew nineteen acres of corn this year, and some garden patches.

Commencing with nothing but a team, and plenty of pluck and energy, and a good wife, he is to-day worth at least two thousand dollars; and two years more will double that, if he has health.

He reports crops of all kinds good. One gentleman, Mr. J. M. HAINES, drilled in twenty-five bushels of Fall wheat on thirty acres of ground, and harvested this season one thousand and fifty bushels (machine measure, which overruns) of nice wheat. Who can beat it?

#### THE OPIUM POPPY.

This article seems destined to attract general attention, throughout the country; and as it is a profitable crop, we purpose calling the attention of our readers to it, in the hope that there may be some experiments made in its culture.

The common garden poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) is the variety most used for collecting opium, and the variety with white seeds and white flowers is the best, though that with black seeds and colored flowers is considerably used.

Any good garden soil is suitable for the poppy, but it should be very rich in the ammoniacal manures; and it is well to apply a heavy coating of rich stable manure to the ground before breaking it. The seed should be sown in drills two feet apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches. The ground should be very finely pulverized, and worked over, and about the same care used in planting, as with onion seed.

The seed should be sown in early Spring, that the blossoms may mature during the dry weather of Summer. It requires about three months to perfect the blossoms.

The opium is gathered by cutting or scarifying the capsules, within a few days after the flowers drop their leaves, and should be done with a sharp knife, merely cutting through the outer covering of the capsule; and the incisions may be made up and down the capsule, or around it horizontally. We prefer the former method, cutting each capsule in four or five places. The cutting should be done during the afternoon.

Following the cutting there exudes a milky substance, which in a few hours evaporates to a gummy consistence; and this is the opium, which is to be scraped off during the fore part of the day following

the cutting, and should be placed in a vessel and allowed to stand a few hours, and is then worked into balls, when it is ready for market.

It will generally pay to cut the capsules twice, at intervals of a few days.

Our warm, dry Summers are very favorable to the formation of an excellent quality of opium, and it is a crop that may be readily managed by women and children. The poppies should be hoed two or three times during the season—enough, at least, to keep down weeds.

Opium usually sells at from eight to fourteen dollars per pound; and each plant will yield a pill about the size of a pea—sometimes more. In one instance, we gathered from a single plant a lump as large as a small hazel nut.

The seed, also, is valuable, being used for its oil.

#### KANSAS PRODUCTS AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR. (From the Bulletin of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.) REPORT ON KANSAS FRUITS.

To the Ohio State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: Your special committee, appointed to pass upon the merits of fruit, grain and vegetables exhibited, but not competing for premiums, at the State Fair of 1871, beg leave to report that they have discharged their duty, and offer the following:

We find that the above collection was sent here by the Kansas State Immigration Society, of which GEO. T. ANTHONY is President, and A. B. HAVENS Secretary. The purpose of the exhibition has for its ulterior object the comparison of the Kansas growth of fruits, vegetables and cereals, with that of her sister States, and to illustrate that, although situated upon the borders of civilization, she is the peer of any in advanced Agriculture, and that her soil and climate are capable of producing all products peculiar to the latitude.

On a critical examination, we find represented in this collection thirty-seven named varieties of apples, which, for size, flavor and perfection, are equal (if not superior) to any collection on the ground; we find one variety of peaches, of superior size; and we find a large collection of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and corn; also, samples of the castor bean, peanuts, broom corn, potatoes, onions, beets, &c.—all the product of that young and thriving State, and all showing a perfected growth and superior size, highly creditable to that commonwealth.

In conclusion, we desire to express a favorable opinion of the enterprise and energy that send out, so great a distance, such a large collection of soil products, and express an opinion that such exhibitions cannot fail to work good to the Agricultural public; and we desire to see the principle carried out by other States. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. WARDER,  
GEO. W. CAMPBELL,  
M. B. BATEHAM.

#### FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.

It is time for the farmer to consider what varieties of farm and garden seeds he will need for the coming year, and it is a good plan to buy these seeds early. Under the present admirable postal arrangements, every farmer has the largest seed establishment in the country, if not at his very door, at least at his postoffice. By this means any quantity of seed may be ordered from large and reliable dealers, in packages not exceeding four pounds, and will be sent postage paid. By this means the farmer's garden may be supplied with all the new, rare and choice vegetables as cheaply as though living near the large cities. It is a good plan for three or four neighbors to club together, and order at once, as there are some varieties of seeds that the ordinary farmer does not want a whole package, and by clubbing and dividing the packages, a greater quantity may be ordered. This is, of course, an economical view of the question. Then examine our advertising pages, and select the dealer you propose to trade with, and write for his descriptive pamphlet. It is well to remember, that

we admit no advertisements in our columns except those we have reason to believe have the ability and the desire to perform what they agree to. There is scarcely a week passes but what money is sent in to pay for advertising, that we are compelled to return, because the advertisement is respectable, in itself or its tendencies, or because we have reason to believe the advertiser has not the ability nor the desire to fulfill his promise. We are compelled to do this to protect our readers; and while we may sometimes make a mistake, as a rule, every advertisement found in THE FARMER may be taken as reliable. We, therefore, repeat, examine our columns, select your dealer, and write for a descriptive catalogue of seeds.

#### UNLEACHED ASHES.

We wish to urge upon our readers the importance of carefully saving all the ashes made through the Winter, and applying them to the crops of Fall or Winter grains, grass lands, &c.

Those living within three or four miles of a town, can well afford to furnish barrels, boxes, &c., to families living there, in which to save the ashes, and when full, hauling them to the farms. There are few, if any, of our farms that have been in cultivation a half-dozen years, but what will be benefited by an application of unleached ashes.

As we have heretofore said in these columns, potash is one of the most important elements of plant life, and it is one that every farmer should fully understand. It is this element which, when mixed with the silicic acid, gives strength and body to plants, enabling all cereals to support the weight of grain.

It assists the decomposition of vegetable matters that may be in the soil. It roughens the particles of sand, causing the soil to be more loose and porous.

Every farmer will recognize the importance of this element; and we trust that a new practice may be inaugurated throughout the West, where ashes are wasted to such an extent, and measures taken to save them up.

They may be applied to wheat, rye, barley and grass lands, at any time through the Winter when the weather permits a wagon to be drawn over it, and should be scattered broadcast at the rate of thirty or more bushels per acre.

#### TAPPAHANNOCK WHEAT.

Among the many valuable contributions of seeds made by the Agricultural Department, none are more valuable than the above variety of wheat; and we would urge upon our farmers the propriety of securing some of it for seed another year.

The Tappahannock wheat originated in Virginia, and was brought into notice by the Agricultural Department. It is remarkable for its earliness, its productiveness, and its large yield of flour. It has been used for two years past, over a large extent of country; and with the exception of Ohio, it has proved very satisfactory.

In our own State it has done extremely well in every case that we have heard of. Mr. O. W. BILL, of Riley county, had a yield the past season of thirty-six bushels per acre, and the grain was of the very best.

#### THE TOOLS.

Are they all properly housed? Has the wood-work of those not to be used till next Spring been properly cleaned and painted? Have the plows been properly oiled, or otherwise protected from rust? If not, lose no time in attending to these very important duties.

Your success as a farmer depends very much on a proper attention to these minor duties, and no good farmer will neglect them. A few cents' worth of paint will go a good way toward dressing up the farm implements. Buy a quart of boiled linseed oil, and five cents' worth of venetian red; mix to a proper color, and apply.

## OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Sitting by their quiet firesides, there are few of our farmers who appreciate the great interest that is felt in Kansas throughout the older States.

Scarcely a day passes but what we receive letters inquiring about our State, and we feel a pardonable pride to know that THE FARMER is doing the work of an evangelist around the hearthstones of our many Eastern and Southern readers.

The following is an extract from a late letter, dated Brooklyn, N. Y., and signed F. W. TAYLOR:

One or two companions and myself would like to go West. Not being posted in the matter, I thought I would write to you for a little information, through your valuable paper. We are willing to work at almost anything. I, myself, am small for my age, being twenty years old, and weighing only one hundred and five pounds. Do you think it would pay for me to go West? Is there any other than farm labor, that I could make a living at? What is the wages for farm and other labor in your neighborhood?

Farm wages range from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month, with board, and usually washing.

We cannot say whether it would pay in any particular case; but as a rule, any intelligent, enterprising young man can find enough to do here. There is an abundance of homestead and pre-emption lands in the State yet, that may be taken; and if two or three young men come together, and have a capital between them of, say three to five hundred dollars, they can locate their claims in a body, and usually find work in the surrounding country for all of their spare time; and little by little they can improve their own claims. It is nothing uncommon for young men without incumbrance of any kind to go out and take a claim, get some kind of a shanty, get four or five acres broken and fenced, and then sell their claims to some man with a family, for a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars.

Another correspondent, writing from Fincastle, Va., and signed A. F. CROWNE, asks for a copy of THE FARMER, and says: "Everybody has the Kansas fever. All would like to go, and quite a number have already gone."

C. L. CORBETT, writing from Watkins, N. Y., iterates the same from his section.

The only thing that operates against the immediate settling up of our State, is the fact that many of those wishing to come West cannot sell their property at any price they are willing to take; but to our mind, if they sold at half price and came here, they would still make money.

Miss M. PALMER, of West Troy, N. Y., is a teacher by profession, and has seen the exhibition of Kansas Fruits at Albany. Herself and four brothers were so well pleased with it, that they have concluded to emigrate. They all have some means, and ask for information as to climate, soil, teachers' wages, &c.

As to the two first, we can only repeat what we have so many times said, that for the purposes of Agriculture and personal enjoyment, we have never seen it equalled.

Here, as elsewhere, a person will make money just in proportion as they bring intelligence, industry and economy to the task; but we believe that good farming will pay a better return here than in any State we have visited. Land is cheap, with a very fair demand for farm labor.

The demand for good teachers is greater than the supply. Teachers' wages are from fifty to sixty dollars per month in the district schools; but many of our districts, following that time-honored custom which, to our mind, is more honored in the breach than in the observance, pay male teachers more than female.

## POSTING.

A few more risings and settings of the sun, and the year 1871 will be among the things that were. If the twelve months that make it up have each been improved; if we have intelligently wrought during each of these periods; the credit balance on the farm ledger should number at least four figures. Whether the operations of the farm for the year that is now past have been reduced to writing or not, most farmers can from memory cast up the farm accounts, and see whether they have made or

lost; and we would urge upon every farmer the almost vital importance of making these estimates of the cost of production of every article raised upon the farm, and of taking an inventory of stock on hand, that the ledger may be properly posted up.

There are certain questions that every farmer can properly ask himself at this time, and if thoroughly examined and properly answered, can be made of great benefit to himself hereafter. Among these are the following:

Have I cultivated such crops the past year as would yield me the best returns, and at the same time exhaust my land the least?

Have I kept as much stock as my land ought to carry?

Have I always sold my crops and stock to the best advantage?

Have I added anything to my farm, in the way of manure, fences, houses, orchards, barns, or conveniences of any kind, to improve the cash value of the same?

Have I learned anything during the past year, that will be of practical value to me in the future?

Have I furnished my family with proper means of enjoyment and self-culture?

Have I done my whole duty to my God and my fellow-man?

And to all these questions, if not, Why?

An honest answer to each of these questions will be of benefit to all; and no farmer can be successful, to the fullest extent, unless they are asked and answered. This is progression; this is improvement; and the time has passed in this country when the old-fashioned, careless, slipshod manner of farming can be carried on successfully.

There is one thought in connection with this subject of "posting up," that needs to be elaborated, and it is this: Two farmers, side by side, each cultivates an hundred acres of corn, and each field averages fifty bushels per acre. One of these raised his crop at an expense of twenty-eight cents per bushel, and the other crop costs its owner thirty-three cents per bushel.

Taking the country over, you will find this difference, but few farmers give the subject a thought; and yet, the one makes just two hundred and fifty dollars more on his crop than the other. This is one of the differences between good farming and bad, between knowledge and ignorance; and this is one of the reasons why some farmers get rich and others do not.

These are proper thoughts for the season, and every farmer should digest them thoroughly, and prepare himself for another year's struggle, determined to do better in the future than he has done in the past. And we would here again urge the necessity of keeping a book account with the farm, setting down every item of income and expense, that at the end of another year the above questions may be answered more intelligently than now.

## DON'T NEGLECT THE COWS.

It always makes us nervous to see a cow standing out in a cold rain or sleet, seeking the friendly shelter of a fence, and casting wistful eyes toward the barn or shed.

No man with a spark of humanity about him will permit these faithful servants to be thus exposed, if there is any way to avoid it; and there are few, if any, farmers but what can furnish some kind of shelter for the milk cows.

If we obtain the best results from the cows, they must have not only good food but the best of care and treatment. Milk at regular intervals, milk quietly and rapidly, and see that the cows have a clean, dry place to lie down at night.

Care is required in Winter to prevent the teats from chapping. One of the best applications we have ever known, is simply mutton tallow and sugar of lead, in the proportion of one part of the latter to eight or ten of the former; a small piece to be applied night and morning, after milking—being careful to have the teats perfectly clean before using.

It is well, also, to take proper precautions that the cows do not suffer for want of pure water.

All of these little cares are necessary, and pay a large profit upon the investment.

## THE LEAVENWORTH CARPET COMPANY.

Among the many other new enterprises of our thriving city, the Leavenworth Carpet Company deserves special mention. It is a joint stock company, having for its stockholders some of our oldest and most worthy citizens. It is of recent origin, having at this time (Nov. 24th), but one loom in operation, with five others in process of construction, and the company has rented a large building on Delaware street, between Sixth and Seventh, for the accommodation of its business.

We were invited by Mr. JAS. MCGONIGLE, one of the stockholders, to go up and see the first figure of a three-ply carpet wove, the first ever wove in Kansas. We went to the factory, and saw the loom turn out as beautiful a specimen of imported carpet that was not imported, as can be found in any carpet house in the country. The loom is a novelty, but we cannot undertake a description. The company have employed skilled workmen to manage the looms, and we venture the prediction that the day is not far distant when, instead of importing, Kansas will be exporting carpets, and those, too, of as beautiful designs and as durable as those brought from Europe. We know of no good reason why we cannot put carpets upon the market, manufactured here, as cheaply as to buy from the Eastern States, after two or more profits have been added between the manufacturer and the retail dealer. As it is, the retail dealers throughout the State can buy direct from the manufacturer here. We have an idea that this establishment will lead to the building of more extensive carding mills, spinning machines and dye houses, than we have yet had, and will, therefore, give us a better market for our wool. As a State, it becomes us to foster and encourage every enterprise of this kind, as indirectly every citizen in the State is benefited by their presence, and to the farmer especially is saved large sums, that are now paid out to middlemen.

## PROCURE YOUR WINTER READING.

A great many persons, when asked to subscribe for a paper, are ready with the excuse, "I can't afford it." In a country like this, where papers are furnished at but little, if any, more than the white paper costs, and where so much energy and ability are used in their construction, we doubt if any man, and especially any farmer, can afford to do without a full supply.

Too many people think that when they take one political paper, they have done their whole duty,—many of this class saying they have not time to read more. We do not object to a person saying that they do not wish to take a specific paper, because they do not like it; but we do object to persons using such flimsy cloaks, as a reason for not taking the papers. Want of time to read, is no excuse at all and the expense is next to none.

We found a man recently, that kept a country store, was postmaster, run two farms (one of 160 acres, the other of 120), and took and read seventeen papers and magazines, and was making money.

We would not ask as much as this of every farmer; but we do ask of every one to take a supply of reading matter, for your own good and the good of your family.

The minds of children can be molded to any shape we will, and no influence affects them for good as do first-class papers. This, if there were no other reason, is a sufficient one to induce every intelligent father to supply his family with reading matter.

But there are other reasons, equally good. No man, however wise, can fail to learn important truths and ideas, and these, too, of practical value, if he improves his spare time in reading the papers. Few, if any, wives and mothers but whose

lives would be made brighter and happier, if they were furnished with plenty of good reading matter.

Now for the expense; and we will keep in mind that JOHN needs a pair of boots, one of the girls a hat, and mother a dress. Two sheep kept on the farm will pay for all the reading matter a farmer needs, taking one year with another. A dozen good hens will do the same. The wastage around every farmer's barn, during the Winter season, which might be prevented, will also pay for his reading matter; and (privately) the leaks about the kitchen would help to do it.

By any of these means the farmer can secure his reading matter, without feeling the cost.

As to the time to read, as we have said, it is no excuse at all. There is no farmer but what has from twelve to eighteen hours every week, between supper and a reasonable bed-time, to read; and also spare hours during rainy days, that can well be used in reading.

As to the variety, that must be a matter of choice. As a rule, the local paper takes precedence. Then come the Agricultural and the illustrated papers, one or two of each; a good, solid magazine, and in most families, some one or more of the excellent papers for children.

Ten or twelve dollars will buy the outfit, and will give a larger return upon the capital than any other investment the farmer can make.

#### ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is the programme for the meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to be held at Jacksonville, December 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1871:

*Tuesday, A. M.*—1. Opening of meeting, by the President. 2. Reports of Treasurer and Secretary. 3. Appointment of special committees. 4. Report of Vice-President for 1st district—ROBT DOUGLASS, Waukegan. 5. Report of Vice-President for 2nd district—SAMUEL EDWARDS, Lamoille.

*Tuesday, P. M.*—1. Annual Address, by the President. 2. Report of Standing Committee on Meteorology—I. W. TOLLMAN, Winnebago; W. M. BAKER, Champaign; J. H. TICE, St. Louis. 3. Report of Committee on Geology and Soils—J. SHAW, Mount Carroll; W. F. BLISS, Nokomis; H. C. FREEMAN, Lasalle.

*Tuesday Evening*—Lecture by Prof. J. B. TURNER, of Jacksonville—"The Forces that Promote Vegetable Growth."

*Wednesday, A. M.*—1. Report of Vice-President for 3rd district—A. G. HUMPHREY, Galesburg. 2. Report of Vice-President for 4th district—M. L. DUNLAP, Champaign. 3. Report of Committee *Ad Interim* on Small Fruits—ELIAS DAGGY, Tuscola. 4. Essay on Grape Culture—E. J. AYRES, Villa Ridge.

*Wednesday, P. M.*—Essay on the Cultivation of the Cherry—E. S. HULL, Alton. 2. Report of Standing Committee on Botany and Vegetable Physiology—H. H. MCAFFEE, Madison, Wis.; T. J. BURRILL, Champaign; GEORGE VASEY, Normal. 3. Report of Standing Committee on Entomology—WILLIAM LE BARON, Geneva, State Entomologist; T. E. A. HOLCOMB, South Pass; C. V. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri. 4. Report of Committee *Ad Interim* on Apples—A. R. WHITNEY, Franklin Grove.

*Wednesday Evening*—Lecture upon "The Introduction of Agricultural and Horticultural Education in our Public Schools"—GEO. W. MINIER, Minier.

*Thursday, A. M.*—1. Election of Officers. 2. Fixing time and place for next Annual Meeting. 3. Report of Vice-President for 5th district—J. W. FLETCHER, Centralia. 4. Report of Vice-President for 6th district—H. J. HYDE, Godfrey. 5. Report of Committee *Ad Interim* on Peaches and Pears—A. M. BROWN, Villa Ridge.

*Thursday, P. M.*—1. Report of Standing Committee on Ornithology—JONATHAN PERIAM, Chicago; G. W. MINIER, J. E. STARR, Alton. 2. Report of Standing Committee on Ornamental and Timber

Trees—SAM'L EDWARDS, Lamoille; J. W. FAIR, GEO. VASEY, Normal. 3. Report of Standing Committee on Fruit Packages—H. D. EMERY, Chicago; E. A. REIHL, Alton; P. R. WRIGHT, So. Pass. 4. Report of Standing Committee on New Varieties of Fruits—Messrs. COCHRAN, EDWARDS, WEIR, M. L. DUNLAP, PULLEN, HYDE, WRIGHT.

*Thursday Evening*—1. Report of Committee *Ad Interim* on Landscape Gardening and Rural Adornment—T. J. HALE, Galesburg. 2. Address upon same subject, by J. M. GREGORY, Regent of Illinois Industrial University, Champaign.

*Friday, A. M.*—1. Report of Vice-President for 7th district—P. R. WRIGHT, South Pass. 2. Reports of Special Committees. 3. Unfinished Business. Adjournment.

The Society has been invited by the Superintendents of the State Institutions for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, to visit those institutions; and if the invitation should be accepted, adjournment will not take place until Friday, 5 P. M.

#### GREAT WESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We took occasion recently to call at the office of the above firm, and in company of Mr. E. P. WILSON, took a hasty survey of the shops and premises.

The buildings occupy one entire square, and consist of a stove-plate and hollow-ware foundry, a steam engine and machine foundry, and a foundry for general job-work. Connected with these, there is the necessary cleaning rooms, fitting rooms, core rooms, &c., necessary for the immense business they do in each of the departments. The machine shop is one of the largest and most complete in the country, having some fifty or more lathes and drilling machines in constant operation. The pattern rooms of this firm form a perfect museum, and represent many thousands of dollars.

The company manufacture a great range of work, but steam engines and stoves are the leading features. We saw in the process of construction, three large engines, ordered by parties in different parts of the State, and Mr. WILSON informed us that they had recently shipped two engines (one a seventy-five horse power), one to Lawrence and one to Atchison.

Their stoves have found a place in nearly every Kansas home and speak for themselves. Their "Kansas Pacific," for coal or wood, is a perfect pattern of excellence.

The firm keeps constantly employed from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, and requires an immense capital to run the business.

This is one of the many firms that Kansas may well be proud of, and it is one that should receive our heartiest support.

#### PUSH THE HOGS.

The time is now at hand when most of the hogs will be marketed, provided remunerative prices are offered; and farmers should push them to their utmost feeding capacity.

If the hogs are thriving well, we would be in no haste to market them, providing the corn cribs are holding out pretty well; as it is against the farmers' interest to crowd the market, and a full market helps the "bears" to put down prices.

A little co-operation on the part of farmers, at this time, will secure them four cents gross, at least; and if, during this month, hogs are rushed upon the market, they may not get over 3½ or 3¼ cents. Owing to the peculiar nature of the hog market, we do not know but that it would be policy for the farmers in every township of the county, and every county of the State, to enter into a co-operative society for self-protection.

With a little work and forethought, we believe this might be done, with benefit to every farmer, and without any very serious objections from any class.

Some farmers lose a considerable sum every year, by their great haste to get their hogs to market; when, if they had a little moral support, and in

some cases a little pecuniary aid, the whole hog crop of the country might be held for prices that would justify the feeding. We believe the farmer to be entitled to a fair profit for his labor and investment; and we do not believe that a few men have the right to say what the farmer shall take for his labor; and especially so, when the farmer has the advantage all on his side, as he has in this product. It is probably too late to take advantage of any combination this year; but if those who can will hold their hogs, we believe that hogs can be brought to a paying figure.

The price started out this year at 8¼ cents gross, but at this writing (November 15th) have dropped to three cents. We believe this to be simply a trick, and advise farmers not to be misled. *Hold out for four cents.* In the mean time, push the hogs. Feed them all they will eat. Give them access to ashes and charcoal, and be sure that they are supplied with plenty of fresh water.

#### J. K. HUDSON'S SALES OF BERKSHIRE PIGS.

One pair, Dr. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kansas. One boar and two sows, D. W. ABNER, Baxter Springs, Kansas. One pair, P. C. WITHERS, Denton, Denton county, Texas. One pair, Rev. B. ATKINSON, University Farm, Ottawa, Kansas. One boar, J. H. BAY, Lenexa, Kansas. One pair, H. SCHWARTZ, Kansas City, Missouri. One pair, E. H. HUNT, Kansas City, Missouri. One pair, Maj. CHAS. CHERNEY, Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. One pair, AUG. SCHNEIDER, Kansas City, Missouri. One sow and litter of pigs, H. HAYDEN, Wyandotte county, Kansas.

#### BROOD SOWS.

Sows designed for breeders this season, should have good quarters and enough good, nutritious food to keep them in a thriving condition, as they need a greater variety of food than stock hogs generally.

There is a chance for the display of considerable judgment in selecting brood sows, and many farmers miss it sadly in making their selections. Very many seem to have no well-defined type of a hog, as we frequently see upon the same farm brood sows of every description, such as the long, rangy sow, and the short, compact sow; the big-boned and little-boned; the coarse and the smooth; and hence, we have in almost every State a mongrel lot of hogs.

The male has much more to do in marking the offspring than the female, and the good qualities of a breed can only be perpetuated through the male; but the female must be selected with care and judgment, if we are to get the best results from a given boar.

We are not going to lay down given rules to govern every farmer in the selection of breeders, as some want large breeds and some small breeds; and no rules can be laid down to meet both cases. There are, however, certain principles in common, that should be observed; and first of these we mention rugged health, as the most important. Having good health, she will necessarily be a good feeder. She should come of a good stock of breeders—those noted for docility and care of their young, and those, too, noted for being good sucklers.

Whether keeping large or small breeds, the sow should be neat and trim built, with a good supply of teats; heavy hind quarters and roomy sides, fine hair and a tolerably lengthy leg.

These are general points, that can be found in all breeds; and as a rule, sows of this class will make good mothers.

Sows should be coupled with the boars during this month; and we prefer the latter half, say from the 15th to the 25th, which will bring the pigs about the 1st of April.

During the Winter, give the sow separate quarters from other hogs; and as she approaches farrowing, increase both the quantity and quality of her food, which should be given principally in the form of slop.

## KANSAS MAGAZINE—TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Arrangements have been perfected for the publication of the proposed *Kansas Magazine*, and the editorial "powers that be" are ready to receive and pass upon contributions. The following "rules and regulations" have been established in the matter, and those concerned will govern themselves accordingly:

1. Contributions must be written in ink, and on but one side of the sheet.
2. Writers will be accorded the fullest liberty in the expression of opinion on subjects of which they treat, the foremost aim of the magazine being to give the best thought on all correct themes.
3. It is immaterial whether contributions are anonymous or accompanied by the real names of the writers. In either case they will receive prompt and careful consideration.
4. Contributions will be paid for only by special agreement, or when articles on particular topics are ordered from professional writers.
5. Unavailable papers will be returned to writers when stamps for payment of postage are furnished.
6. All communications should be addressed to the "Editor of *Kansas Magazine*, Topeka."

## THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

The approach of cold weather should, and no doubt does, bring to all minds the wants and necessities of those who are, in a manner, dependent on public charity.

Relieving the wants of the distressed is not a matter of option, with those who are able to relieve them, but is rather a personal duty, from which none should shrink.

No neighborhood is without those who need help; though usually this help can best be rendered by giving employment to them. But it is our duty to look around and ascertain for ourselves where this help is needed. Many who stand in need of help, through motives of delicacy or false pride, will suffer on rather than ask for help.

Seek them out, administer to their wants, and your own life will be the happier for so doing.

## PORK PACKING.

Leavenworth is becoming the largest pork packing town west of St. Louis, and every year the business is increasing. We have at this time six large establishments, doing all the business that they possibly can, and we rejoice that it is so, as in it we can see good news for the farmers of the State and the Missouri Valley. Among the new packing houses started this year, is that of LOWE & HUCKING, who have opened business for the season on Delaware street, between Fifth and Sixth. Mr. P. G. LOWE is one of our oldest citizens, and none know but to honor him. He has for years bought wheat, oats and corn, from the farmers of the State, upon a large scale, and has now entered upon the above business. He informed us, while on a recent visit to his establishment, that he proposed to build a large establishment next Summer, suitable for both pork and beef packing, and that he intended to make it a permanent business hereafter. Firms of such sterling integrity as this one, as well as that of RYAN & WAITAKER, and D. KINNEAR & SON, and the others that we have, should be encouraged by our citizens, that we may make of Leavenworth the Cincinnati of the Missouri Valley, in regard to pork packing.

## CHINCH BUGS.

Mr. J. E. JONES, of Topeka, in renewing his subscription, asks us "for the best mode of fighting the chinch bug."

The chinch bug is one of the most formidable enemies that the farmer has to contend with, and is one that ought not to be despised. Up to this time we have heard of no organized opposition being made to their devastating march through the country, but sooner or later, we will have to make efforts tending to its destruction. It is not enough, merely to turn them from any particular farm; we must destroy them, kill them outright. This is easier

said than done. But, if every neighborhood would do what they can, the pest would be greatly lessened. In THE FARMER for May, our Entomological Editor gives some excellent hints upon this subject. Shall be glad to hear from our readers upon this subject.



## BAG WORMS.

Among the most voracious and unpleasant insects with which shade and fruit trees are infested, are the bag worms or dropworms (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis*). These pests, though necessarily very local in their habits, are particularly annoying and injurious in towns and cities, destroying the beauty, and, in many cases, causing the death of trees planted along the public streets, in parks, and in the small gardens attached to private residences; and Winter is, of all seasons, the most favorable for their extermination. Upon the trees infested will, at this time, be found numbers of tough, brownish, silken bags, or follicles, from one and one-fourth to one and one-half inches in length, disguised outwardly by bits of leaves, leaf stalks, bark, &c., and strongly attached to various twigs. If these bags are opened many of them will be found to contain a cluster of small yellowish eggs—the seed stock for the coming year. If not destroyed, from each bag there will hatch, during the latter part of May, a numerous colony of tiny, active, dark worms, which spread themselves over the tree, and immediately begin the formation of the peculiar cases, within which their soft bodies require to be protected. Attaching themselves by the thoracic feet to the bark or leaves, with their tails elevated into the air, they contrive to spin around their bodies a ring of silk, to which, with a dexterity that defies comprehension, they attach microscopic bits of the skin of the leaf or stem upon which they are working. (Enclosed in a pasteboard box, they will decorate their bags with minute shreds of paper, but the needle-like leaves of the *Coniferae* seem to suit their purposes most admirably, and the completed cases found on trees of this class are often thatched with remarkable regularity). As the larvae grow the cases are constantly enlarged and pushed backward, and whereas they are at first carried in an upright position, after a time the body of the worm and the case together become too heavy to be sustained in that way, and they are allowed to hang down, the movements of the caterpillar being apparently very much impeded by the weight of the posterior end of the body, with its unwieldy covering, from which only the head with the three first or thoracic segments protrude.

During their molting seasons these worms retire completely into their cases, closing up the openings, and thus repose in safety during those defenseless periods. When the old skins are shed they are cast out through an opening at the lower end of the follicle. The worms grow slowly, and it is not until the latter part of July or the first of August that they attain their full size. The head and exposed segments are horny and of a mottled black and white color, while that portion of the body enclosed is soft and dull brown, slightly striped on each side; the prolegs are undeveloped, and the bag is retained in its place by numerous minute hooks situated upon the posterior segments. Just before they are ready to transform, they render themselves particularly obnoxious by their habit of dropping down suddenly upon whoever or whatever passes beneath the tree upon which they have been feeding, very much to the horror of nervous ladies and children, and certainly to the annoyance at least of all who are thus made the unwilling, unconscious means of transporting them from place

to place. They are guided to such a mode of conveyance by a wonderful instinct which teaches them that that is their only resource for extending their territory; since the female, in the perfect state, is wingless and footless, and seldom issues from her case, until after depositing her eggs, and thus fulfilling her life-mission, she drops from it to perish on the ground.

In a few days after the worms begin to drop, their activity and restlessness ceases, and early in the Autumn their bags will be found tightly closed up, suspended with fastenings of silk to the twigs of the tree upon which they were reared, or to which they have succeeded in migrating. Inside of these bags they shortly transform to chrysalids, and, in October, to moths, the males only, as has been stated above, being winged. The bodies of these male moths are black, and their wings transparent, causing them to bear full as much resemblance to four-winged flies as to moths; though it is said that when they first issue the wings are sparsely covered with dark scales, like those of other *Lepidoptera*. They are very strong of wing, and immediately upon issuing, fly off to seek their mates, which remain inside of their cases. The eggs of the bag worm are left in a mass, protected by a quantity of silky excreta inside of the pupa shell, enclosed in the leathery bag which depends from the twig during the entire Winter, until late in the Spring, and if taken from the tree during that time the latter may be saved from their ravages with very little difficulty. On deciduous trees, unless very large or very badly infested, it is no great task to take off the cases which are easily seen after the leaves have fallen, but upon evergreens there is much more trouble in finding them. Nevertheless the task should not be neglected if the beauty and life of the tree are to be considered. While the insects are not in the least discriminating in regard to their food plant, rejecting no kind of tender leaves, unless, perhaps those of the *Ailantus* tree, they have, in many sections of the country, rendered themselves especially obnoxious by their ravages upon the evergreens, devouring the tender shoots and rendering the tree very unsightly with their numerous rusty cases.

Notwithstanding their protection, these insects, in their larva state, are subject to the attacks of at least two parasites, which doubtless afford considerable aid in keeping them in check. One of these, a very peculiar ichneumon fly, the larva of which live in the body of the worm, was discovered by the writer in the Fall of 1868, and was first described by Mr. RILEY in his report for that year, and given the rather formidable name of *Hemiteles thyridopterygis*. As this fly issues in the Fall there is no danger that any of them will be destroyed by burning the cases of the bag worms during the Winter months, and the latter is a precaution that should be taken wherever these disgusting ravagers have made their appearance.

## WHY ENTOMOLOGY SHOULD BE STUDIED.

We extract the following pertinent paragraphs from Dr. LE BARON's first report, as setting forth some of the objects of entomological research:

"While it is the business of the scientific entomologist, in applying his knowledge to economic purposes, to test the value of the various antidotes which have been recommended against our insect enemies, and, if possible, suggest new ones, it is more especially his province to thoroughly study the habits and trace the development of the noxious species, so as to determine at what period of their existence, and at what time of the year, and to what part of the infested plant, the proper applications can be made with the most effect. For there is a period in the lives of most of our noxious insects, and that is usually, of course, the time of their tender infancy, when some one or other of the common remedies, such as soap, tobacco, lime or ashes, is effective in destroying them, provided only that it can be made to reach them.

"In illustration of the time when such applications should be made, we may take two of the most destructive foes of the apple tree, the round headed borer and the oyster-shell bark louse. A single application of soap in the one case, and of soap diluted with water in the other, about the last week of May or the first week of June, will be fatal to every insect which it reaches; whereas, the same applications are utterly useless if made at any other time of the year.

"In illustration of the importance of observing, in some cases, the time of day, also, in which to make remedial applications, a good example is furnished by the rose slug, which hides under the leaves in the day time, and thus escapes our ordinary applications, but comes upon the upper surface to feed in the evening, and is, therefore, entirely exposed.

"As regards the particular part of the tree to which to direct our remedies, a very good example is furnished by some observations which I have been making the past Summer, upon the bark louse, or more correctly, the *Coccus (Mytilaspis)* of the pine, which in this instance, stations itself upon the leaf. It is the habit of the insect, like most others of its family, to become stationary for life after the first days succeeding its hatching, and it is the singular instinct of this species for the two sexes to fix themselves upon different parts of the tree, the males remaining upon the same leaves upon which they were hatched, while the egg-laying females, which alone demand our attention for the most part spread themselves upon the new and terminal foliage."

#### ANOTHER FOE TO THE POTATO.

There is said to be a new insect enemy to the potato plant marching down upon us from the far West; but we have as yet only heard of it through the Eastern papers, and hope it may prove a false alarm. The pest is very indefinitely described as a "small, olive-green bug, about the size and shape of a flaxseed, very numerous and exceedingly destructive. If any of our readers, far or near, have noticed on their potatoes anything answering to this description, we should be greatly obliged to them if they would impart their observations concerning it. "Fore-warned, perhaps, fore-armed."

#### GET A HOME, AND KEEP IT.

[There is so much truth, and it is so beautifully expressed, in the following, which we find in an exchange, that we can not refrain from publishing it.—EDITOR FARMER.]

A large proportion of the American people are restless, roving, scattering, driven about from place to place by every Spring freshet of popular excitement. Their desire for quick gains, and their perpetual motion, wear them out prematurely. They build houses for life-time residences, and are ready to sell out their newly-built homestead a week after it is finished (for perhaps less than cost); and off they go, perpetually swinging around the circle of chronic change. To the pleasure of home and neighborhood attachment, to repose of feeling and content of mind and love of objects around them, they are strangers. The fruition of the trees they plant they rarely witness. Of all their possessions, they have nothing home-like to gladden their heart. The gardens they lay out, the furniture they buy, and the houses they build, afford no home-loving memories.

After wearing out half a life-time in perpetual change of habitation, with little gain and great loss, they see their past career nothing but failure. Habits wayward, the mind perplexed, the purpose cowed, their energies baffled and disappointed, they surrender to fate, and accept in moody despair their abject situation; and often, with conscience seared and morals wrecked, without home or friends, they settle down too late, and die among strangers. A good home, and the queen of the homestead, a good wife, are essential to the happiness of every man; and nothing will so surely attach children to parents and to home virtues, as a life-long homestead, the memories of which grow in delight with every increasing year.

#### SALEM TOWNSHIP FARMERS CLUB.—ALLEN CO.

BY CHAS. P. IVES.

An adjourned meeting of the Club was held at the school-house, Jeddo, Kansas, October 28, 1871. J. W. PINE, Chairman. The attendance was large.

The statement made by C. P. IVES, on his coop of chickens exhibited at the Fair, had called forth the question: "How does he make money on his chickens?" In response to that question, he delivered the following

#### ESSAY ON POULTRY:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would not, in the remarks I am about to make, lead you to think that they are all new, or that I will disclose some secret by which, with a few hens, you shall reap a fortune. On the farm a diversity of crops, producing as much as possible with as little cost, having employment for all, keeps home-sickness away, and adds to the aggregate income; and to accomplish this end should be our study. I propose now to speak of the chicken industry of the farm, not as standard authority, but simply how we have made it pay the last year. The chickens I will take are the Poland—a laying, non-setting breed, mixed with the common chickens of the neighborhood. Year before last we kept none but the pure Poland cocks, and with one-fourth of our hens Poland, we got a start, in which all of our hens had top-knots, and showed the marks of the Poland.

It not being convenient to introduce new blood of the Poland, and knowing how important it is to introduce fresh, healthy blood, we procured last Spring a pure black Spanish cock—another laying, non-setting breed, and some eggs of the same breed, and now we have two full Spanish cocks and some hens, and many cocks that partake of the Spanish, which we wish to keep, and consign to the table every cock of the Poland stamp; and thus from year to year we will bring in new blood, either of the breed we have, or of another non-setting breed. At present I deem it best to keep no hens after the last laying, after they have passed two years old; and when we get so as to raise all the hens we desire to keep over, we will keep them only till they are one year old past. Pullets are the best.

#### MANAGEMENT.

The cheapest shelter that can be made is a house made of poles and hay, such as any Kansas farmer knows how to make. It should be well ventilated, and have a door on the south side. A porch over the south side, and closed on the west, will be of great benefit for sunning in Winter. This plan is not in accordance with the "instructions" for cleanliness and keeping vermin away. It would be hard to whitewash it on the inside; but I am not telling you how to spend from \$100 to \$150 for a chicken house before you begin. This is not necessary till our farmers are older.

In my opinion, a chicken needs all it can eat, and they get it on our place, corn being the staple; but when eggs are twenty-five cents per dozen, we give some wheat extra; and it is always convenient, and fresh water is always kept near where they are. But I do not think it necessary to add lime and such things, in this limestone country, where the chickens have free range, as they should on every farm. Mine go where they like; and in a closely calculated balance of the harm and good they did to the crops, I judge they had the best of the calculation.

We allow the hens to choose their own nests, and then supply them with nest eggs, made by blowing out the eggs and filling the shells with plaster. The eggs are gathered every day, and all hens found on the nest, wanting to set, are removed; and if we want to set them, place them in a coop with plaster eggs, and as soon as they will go back when let out, eggs are given them. Any we do not want to set are "staked out" by the leg till they are satisfied—usually two days will be enough; and in from five to ten days after being let go, they commence laying again.

The eggs are marketed regularly, and sold to the highest cash buyer.

#### TO RAISE CHICKENS.

It does not require many hens. The proportion is not at all in keeping with the number of hens on hand. To have premium chickens for the Fall Fairs, they should be very early; and for Winter layers, the early chickens do the best. When they hatch, take them off and place hen and chickens in a coop for a day or two, and then let them out every morning, after the dew is off. In early morning, feed generously of meal, and give water. Keep them dry in stormy weather. Remove the coop to new grounds often. Keep a good shepherd dog, and train him to sleep by the hen-house. Get and keep a ratting breed of cats. It is of no use to try to raise chickens, unless you raise something to kill the animals that eat chickens.

#### PROFITS.

On January 7, 1871, we began keeping accounts. At that time we had sixty hens and several cocks, which gradually diminished until October 1, 1871, when we had forty hens. Between the above dates they laid 573 dozen eggs, which, at market price, were worth \$87. The number of chickens raised was 110, valued at 25 cents apiece, \$27.50. Deduct eggs set (\$4), and we have \$83 worth left, of which we sold for cash \$71 worth.

At several times during the year, we measured and fed the grain, and kept an account; and the highest amount fed in one day did not go above 10 cents' worth, and this when snow was upon the ground, and there was no chance to get anything else; taking the whole time, it was much less. The decrease of old hens, some of them eaten by us, added to the cost of keeping, would not make more than 10 cents per day on the value of the chickens raised—\$27.50; leaving a net gain of \$88. We calculate that the convenience of always having fresh eggs and chickens when we want them, will balance the care given them.

After the reading of the Essay there was some discussion, in which Mr. SPOULE stated that he thought a variety of food increased laying. He and his neighbor had the same kind of chickens; one fed corn, and the other corn and oats—the latter making far better layers than the former.

To keep the chickens from destroying too much, Mr. BONEBRAKE cultivates those things they are liable to destroy, away from the chicken range.

Jeddo, Allen County, Kan., Dec., 1871.

#### GOOD CROPS.

BY C. RICHMOND.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been taking your paper this year; and if it continues as good as it has been, I intend to take it regularly in the future. I like it. I should have contributed something to its columns before, but kept putting it off from time to time until now. Hereafter I shall try and do better.

I have a small farm of eighty acres—thirty eight in cultivation. I had six acres in Fall wheat, from which I made 137 bushels; five acres barley, which yielded 220 bushels; and five acres oats, which made 40 bushels per acre; potatoes are poor; corn is fine and heavy; Fall wheat looks fine now, for the chance it has had, as it was all sowed late, and the ground was rough and dry.

The people generally are in good spirits, and making calculations to push along for next year. Corn is being gathered pretty fast, and the yield is from fifty to seventy bushels per acre.

Carson, Kansas, November, 1871.

#### TO PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS.

BY E. T. BYRAM.

EDITOR FARMER: I have tried a good many things to protect my fruit trees from rabbits, but have found nothing so effectual as the following, which I have seen in print, but cannot say where: Take about equal quantities fresh slaked lime and cow manure, make a wash, and add one-half pound of sulphur. Apply with a brush.

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kan., December, 1871.

## The Kansas Farmer

### DON'T MISTAKE OUR OFFERS.

We find it necessary to call the attention of agents, postmasters and others, to the offers we have made to get subscriptions, as we find that some have not understood them; and we, therefore, ask all who are getting up clubs to THE FARMER to read this article carefully, as we do not wish any misunderstanding in regard to our rates. We start off with the proposition, that the subscription price of THE FARMER is \$1.50 per annum, for a single copy. But, in order to induce agents to go from house to house, and from town to town, to pick up subscribers here and there, we offer a premium list comprising books, and other useful articles for the household. The terms of this premium list are that, when they send us so many subscribers at one dollar and fifty cents each, we will give them such an article. This certainly is plain. Again, there are a good many neighborhoods, where we can get no one to act as an agent, but where there are several who desire to subscribe for THE FARMER, and in order to get subscribers, we say to these farmers, if ten of you will get together, and all send in your subscriptions at one time, we will let you have THE FARMER for ten dollars, it being one dollar for each subscriber. This offer has no relation to the other, and is not to be confounded with it; for unless we get one dollar and-a-half for each subscriber sent, we can give no premiums.

In addition to these offers, we have made a special offer to postmasters, to the effect, that for every subscriber sent us at full rates, one dollar and-a-half, we will allow them a certain commission in cash. We have made this special offer to them, for this reason:

Farmers A. will step into the postoffice and say to the postmaster, Here is one dollar and-a-half; I want you to send for THE KANSAS FARMER for me for one year; and off he goes, not thinking that it costs the postmaster anything to write a letter, stamp it, and take the risk of the money reaching us, or otherwise paying eighteen cents out of his own pocket to register the letter. The postmaster does not want to seem small, and so he sends us the dollar and-a-half and pockets his loss.

We understood this matter, and, therefore, made them the above offer, but only when they took the subscription at full rates. If postmasters make up clubs of ten or more, taking the subscriptions at the one dollar rates, we cannot give them a commission or allow them a premium. It is only under the circumstances and conditions above named, and which are plainly stated in the premium list, and in the circular to postmasters, that we can give a premium or a commission; and we have written thus fully upon the subject, because some have misunderstood the matter, and ask us for a premium, when they have only sent us one dollar for each subscriber.

### A BUSINESS MATTER.

Early in last year a business house in Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas (Messrs. Mock & Leach), wrote us, informing us that they had offered to every customer who purchased of them fifteen dollars' worth of goods at one time, for cash, a copy of THE KANSAS FARMER for one year.

During the year that has nearly passed, this firm has sent us so many subscribers that we wrote them, to ask if they had any objection to our suggesting the plan to other merchants throughout the State; supposing that if it were profitable advertising for one firm, it would be profitable for others.

They reply that we are at liberty to use the plan, to benefit THE FARMER, if we choose; and we publish the following extracts from it:

We consider that our mode of giving a copy of THE FARMER to persons buying \$15 worth of goods at one time, is, in the aggregate, cheaper than the ordinary newspaper advertisements. It lasts longer. Our customers don't forget us so soon. If they do, the appearance each month of THE FARMER reminds them of us. They speak about it to their neighbors; and the result is that, the first time that neigh-

bor wants a bill of goods, he soliloquizes thus: "I can get at Mock & Leach's all I want, and at as fair prices as I can anywhere else. True, I have been buying my goods across the way, at Smith's store; but this time I'll go to Mock & Leach's, buy my goods, and get a copy of THE KANSAS FARMER. He comes in, buys his goods, gets THE FARMER, and we have made a new customer."

We have sent out a circular letter to a large number of merchants throughout the State, embodying the above facts; but we have been unable to get the address of a large proportion of the energetic business firms of the State, and we ask our readers, who feel interested in the success of THE FARMER, to suggest the idea to their merchants. We believe it to be a good mode of advertising for the merchant, and we believe it to be profitable for the customer. We think, too, that it will add to our subscription list.

Take this number of THE FARMER to your merchant, and let him read this letter.

## A LIBRARY FOR ALL!

### FARMERS!

Farmers' Wives, Sons and Daughters,  
Mechanics, Merchants, Lawyers,  
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## OBTAIN GOOD BOOKS

AT A SLIGHT EXPENSE.

### WHO WILL HAVE THEM?

#### HOW TO GET THEM.

Read the following List of Books, and make your selection. The price of the Book is in the right-hand column, and the number of full-paid subscriptions, at \$1.50 each, necessary to obtain it is in the left-hand column:

No. of Subs.	Names of Books.	Val. of Books.
4	Kansas Farmer, 1870, bound.	\$1.25
7	Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle.	2 50
7	Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture.	1 50
7	Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book.	1 50
7	Allen's (R. L. and L. F.) New American Farm Book.	2 50
8	Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals.	1 00
5	American Weeds and Useful Plants.	1 75
4	Bousingault's Rural Economy.	1 60
5	Breck's New Book of Flowers.	1 75
4	Bulst's Flower Garden Directory.	1 50
3	Bulst's Family Kitchen Gardener.	1 00
5	Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis.	2 00
2	Chorlton's Grape-Growers' Guide.	75
2	Cobbett's American Gardener.	75
2	Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book.	75
2	Cole's Veterinarian.	75
14	Copeland's Country Life.	5 00
8	Copley's Plain and Ornamental Alphabets.	3 00
5	Crack Shot (Barber).	1 75
14	Croff's Model Suburban Architecture.	5 00
4	Dadd's (Geo. H.) Modern Horse Doctor.	1 50
4	Dadd's American Cattle Doctor.	1 50
3	Dana's Muck Manual.	1 25
16	Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants, 2 vols.	6 00
5	Dead Shot; or Sportsman's Complete Guide.	1 75
7	De Voe's Marker Assistant.	2 50
12	Downing's Fruits & Fruit Trees, New Ed., 1122 pp.	4 00
19	Downing's Landscape Gardening.	6 50
2	Eastwood on the Cranberry.	75
4	Elliot's Western Fruit-Growers' Guide.	50
26	Eveleth's School-house Architecture.	10 00
3	Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture.	1 25
2	Flax Culture.	50
16	Frank Forester's Field Sports. 8vo, 2 vols.	6 00
14	Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing. 8vo, 100 eng's.	5 00
8	Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen. 8vo	3 00
42	Frank Forester's Horse and Horsemanship. 2 vols. 150	15 00
4	French's Farm Drainage.	1 50
4	Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.	1 50
4	Fuller's Grape Culturist.	1 50
4	Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.	1 50
4	Fulton's Peach Culture.	1 50
2	Guenon on Milch Cows.	75
4	Gun, Rod and Saddle.	1 50
26	Harney's Barns, Outbuildings and Fences.	10 00
12	Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation, cloth.	4 00
4	Harris on the Pig.	1 50
4	Henderson's Gardening for Profit.	1 50
4	Henderson's Practical Floriculture.	1 50
5	Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers.	1 75
8	Hoopes' Book of Evergreens.	3 00
2	Hooper's Dog and Gun, cloth.	60
4	Hunter and Trapper.	1 00
4	Jacques' Manual of the House.	1 50
7	Jacques' Manual of the Garden and Farm Yard.	2 50
6	Johnson's How Crops Feed.	2 00
6	Johnson's How Crops Grow.	2 00

No. of Subs.	Names of Books.	Val. of Books.
3	Johnson's Peat and Its Uses.	2 25
5	Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.	1 75
4	Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.	1 50
4	Leuchar's How to Build Hot-Houses.	1 50
4	Lyman's Cotton Culture.	1 50
2	Miles on the Horse's Foot.	75
3	Mohr on the Grapevine.	1 00
3	My Vineyard at Lakeview.	1 25
2	Norton's Scientific Agriculture.	75
2	Our Farm of Four Acres.	60
2	Pardee on Strawberry Culture.	75
4	Parsons on the Rose.	1 50
2	Pedder's Land Measurer.	60
3	Percheron Horse.	1 50
4	Quincy's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping.	1 50
4	Randall's Sheep Husbandry.	1 50
3	Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry.	1 00
2	Richardson on the Dog.	1 60
3	Rivers' Miniature Fruit Garden.	1 00
30	Rural Church Architecture. Folio, 45 col'd plates.	13 00
2	Saunders' Domestic Poultry.	75
2	Schenck's Gardeners' Text Book.	75
7	Simpson's Horse Portraiture.	2 50
2	Skilful Housewife.	75
4	Stewart's (John) Stable Book.	1 50
8	The Dog. By Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson.	3 00
4	Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery.	1 50
3	Thompson's Food of Animals.	1 00
4	Tim Bunker Papers.	1 50
4	Turner's Cotton Planters' Manual.	1 50
14	Wallace's Trotting Register.	5 00
26	Wallace's American Stud Book. Vol. I.	10 00
4	Warder's American Pomology.	3 00
4	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens.	1 50
4	Waring's Draining for Profit and Health.	1 50
3	Waring's Elements of Agriculture.	1 00
42	Weidenmann's Beautifying Country Homes. A superb 4to volume. 24 col'd lithograph plates.	15 00
6	Wheeler's Rural Homes.	2 00
8	Wheeler's Homes for the People.	3 00
4	White's Cranberry Culture.	1 50
4	White's Gardening for the South.	2 00
4	Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses.	1 50
4	Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses.	1 50
4	Woodward's Country Homes.	1 50
4	Woodward's Graperies and Horticultural Buildings.	1 50
30	Woodward's National Architect.	12 00
6	Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper.	2 00
4	Yonatt and Spooner on the Horse.	1 50
4	Yonatt and Martin on Cattle.	1 50
3	Yonatt on the Hog.	1 00
3	Yonatt on Sheep.	1 00
28	Architecture. By Cummings & Miller.	10 00
26	Bicknell's Village Builder.	10 00
30	Principles and Practice of Architecture. By Loring & Jenney.	12 00
2	Art of Saw Filing. By Holly.	75
4	Bailey's Our Own Birds of the United States.	1 50
6	Bement's Poulterer's Companion.	2 00
7	Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant.	2 50
16	Burr's Vegetables of America.	5 00
2	Carpenters and Joiners' Hand-Book. By Holly.	75
20	Carpenter and Joiner. By R. Riddell.	7 00
4	Chemistry of the Farm. By Nichols.	1 25
4	Cider-Makers' Manual.	1 50
5	Downing's Cottage Residences.	3 00
14	Downing's Rural Essays.	5 00
6	De Brevill's Vineyard Culture. By Dr. Warder.	2 00
4	Farming for Boys.	1 50
10	Fishing in American Waters. By Scott.	3 50
4	Flagg's European Vineyards.	1 50
7	Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses.	2 50
7	Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.	2 50
4	Geyelin's Poultry Breeding.	1 25
4	Gray's How Plants Grow.	1 25
12	Gray's Manual of Botany and Lessons, in 1 vol.	4 00
7	Gray's School and Field Book of Botany.	2 50
14	Harazthy's Grape Culture and Wine-Making.	5 00
10	Hatfield's American House Carpenter.	3 50
6	Hay's Interior Decorator.	2 25
4	Horse Training Made Easy. By Jennings.	1 25
4	Husmann's Grapes and Wine.	1 50
5	Jennings on Cattle.	1 75
5	Jennings on Sheep, Swine and Poultry.	1 75
5	Jennings on the Horse and his Diseases.	1 75
6	Kemp's Landscape Gardening.	2 00
6	Langstroth on the Honey Bee.	2 00
8	Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor.	3 00
8	Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.	3 00
3	Mayhew's Practical Book-Keeping for Farmers.	90
4	Blanks for Practical Book-Keeping for Farmers.	1 20
14	Manufacture of Vinegar. By Dussauce.	5 00
6	Mechanic's Companion. By Nicholson.	3 00
5	Morrell's American Shepherd.	1 75
6	Mrs. Hale's New Cook Book.	2 00
5	My Farm of Edgewood.	1 75
5	Norris's Fish Culture.	1 75
16	Packard's Guide to the Study of Insects.	6 00
4	Painter, Glider and Varnisher.	1 50
3	Quincy (Hon. Josiah) on Soiling Cattle.	1 25
8	Rand's Bulbs.	3 00
8	Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden.	3 00
4	Register of Rural Affairs. Bound, 5 vols. Each.	1 50
14	Riddell's New Elements of Hand Railing.	5 00
4	Roosevelt's Five Acres too Much.	1 50
5	Rural Studies.	1 75
6	Silloway's Modern Carpentry.	2 00
8	Strong's Cultivation of the Grape.	3 00
24	Tegetmeier's Poultry Book.	9 00
4	Ten Acres Enough.	1 50
10	The Horse (Stonehenge.) Eng. ed., 8vo, 622 pages.	3 50
4	The Mule. By Riley.	1 50
4	Thomas's Fruit Culturist.	3 00
6	Trappers' Guide.	2 00
8	Vaux's Villas and Cottages.	3 00
6	Watson's American Home Garden.	2 00
7	Yonman's Household Science.	2 25

### A PATENT CHURN.

Probably no article of household economy has received so many patents as the churn; and we doubt if there are as many worthless articles in any other class, as these worthless churns.

We can pick out fifty patent churns that have no merit, not even that of originality; and the public has, very properly, looked with suspicion upon every new churn brought out.

But, with all the worthless ones that have been

palmed upon the public, there are a few good ones; a few that possess originality, and that do their work well. Among this latter class is one invented by Rev. Wm. F. Jones, of this county, and which we have had in use the past month, that we can give our unqualified endorsement!

We cannot give a description of the churn that would convey any correct idea of it; and the only thing we can liken it to is a double-back-action windmill, set up in a prairie schooner.

It is operated with a crank, turns easily, is easily and quickly cleaned, and makes as much butter and as quickly as any churn we have ever used.

We are not saying too much, when we say that it has more good points than any churn we have ever had in the family.

Those looking for a desirable churn would do well to see this one in operation, before purchasing.

#### OUR MARKET SYSTEM.

An article upon this subject in the Agricultural Report for 1870 suggests to our mind certain faults in the market system of our towns of any considerable size—faults that affect both producer and consumer.

Our Western towns are usually laid out by those who look ahead, and room is generally given for the town to grow. The result is, that the population is scattered over considerable territory. In Leavenworth, for instance, it amounts to a space of four miles north and south, by about three miles east and west.

The mechanics and small dealers live, for the most part, in the outer portion of the town, at distances ranging from one to two and a half miles from what is known as the market center.

Our market system requires the space occupied by hucksters to be cleared by ten or half-past ten in the morning; and no evening market is held, except upon Saturday.

Working men usually leave home at too early an hour to admit of their going to market; and the result is, they have to depend, for the most part, on corner stores for their vegetables, and then too often get them of inferior quality, for the reason that, until after the above hour, marketmen are not allowed to go from house to house to sell their goods.

The fault of our present system is, that it creates the necessity for middlemen, that adds to the cost to the consumer, and deducts from the profits of the producer.

Were farmers permitted to go into our larger towns, and sell their products from house to house, at any hour, it would result in giving them a better profit, save the consumer much trouble and care, and generally a small per cent. that is now given to the middlemen.

Our ideas are, that a better system than the present would be, for the farmers living near town to establish regular routes through the city, similar to the milk routes; one furnishing vegetables, another eggs and butter, &c.,—thus becoming acquainted with each other, given wants could be better supplied, and greater satisfaction given.

We would also suggest, as a method of furnishing consumers with cheaper meats, and at the same time producers better prices, that farmers should be permitted to retail, in all towns and cities, meat butchered on the farms. As it stands now, butchers pay, on an average, not more than three cents, certainly, for live cattle, and retail the same at an average of nine cents net, at least; thus making nearly one hundred per cent, which comes off of both producer and consumer alike.

These are matters that affect particularly the farming communities, as it is one that deprives them of profits to which they are legitimately entitled; and it is one, too, that can be corrected only by an earnest, persistent agitation of the subject, through the press and otherwise.

There is a thought, too, in connection with this question that affects consumers more particularly.

In every large town will be found men in the

butchering business, who have no thought for the lives or health of their customers, and who will buy and kill diseased meat, and as has been proven in some cases, sell meat that has died from other causes than the knife.

This would not be the case if towns bought their meat directly from the farmers, from the fact that were there any so disposed, a thing of that kind would leak out. Philadelphia, which has one of the best market systems in the world, permits farmers to sell meat butchered on the farm, in any quantity, by paying a yearly tax or rental, not exceeding twenty dollars. This town also prohibits the use by butchers of steelyards or spring balances, and it is a law that would be well if it were in force in all towns and cities.

#### ALREADY.

But a few days have passed since we commenced sending out our new Prospectus, notifying our friends that on and after January 1st, 1872, THE KANSAS FARMER would be published twice a month, with other changes and improvements, all tending to make it more valuable to its readers; and already the subscriptions come pouring in, with such cordial words of good cheer and wishes for our future success, that we feel like holding a little thanksgiving of our own, that our labors are thus appreciated.

One friend in Coffey county sends us a club of sixty-eight subscribers, with kind words. Another in Jackson county, sends us a club of nineteen; and two others send us clubs of thirteen and twenty-four, respectively.

Quite a number of smaller clubs, ranging from three to ten each, have been received within the past week; and nearly all promise to still add to the number sent.

At no period in the history of THE FARMER have we received such substantial appreciation of our labors; and it enables us to buckle on the armor for 1872, with a determination to make a still better paper, and to give every subscriber his full money's worth.

Will every one, who has been a reader for 1871, and who thinks THE KANSAS FARMER has been worth the money, renew his subscription at once, and endeavor to send us at least the name of one new subscriber?

By referring to our Club terms, it will be seen that we send *Ten Copies for Ten Dollars*; bringing it substantially to the old price, as there are few, if any, neighborhoods but what can get up a Club of Ten, by a little effort.

We desire the subscriptions to come in early, that we may perfect our arrangements for the new Volume, and get our mailing books straightened up for the new year.

Let the subscriptions come!

#### DESERVED REWARD.

PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, manufacturers of the renowned Blanchard Churn, took the diploma at the St. Louis Fair, and the medal at the Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati, this Fall. The most of the dairymen throughout the country use these churns, which is the highest compliment that could be paid the churn. The churns are in use all over the West, and are offered for sale in every town of any importance.

WE want active, energetic agents in all part of the State, to canvass for subscribers. Several of those already engaged make from \$3 to \$5 a day.

## OUR CORNER

The Protestant Orphan Asylum.—Five years ago, some of the benevolent ladies of this city started what is known as the Protestant Orphan Asylum, under anything but favorable auspices. Each year the requirements of the Institution have been taxed to the uttermost; and nothing but the most heroic work and entire devotion, upon the part of the Trustees, has enabled it to respond to the calls made

upon it. It has done, and is doing, a noble work, and our people should see that its sphere of labor is not curtailed for want of means. This year the ladies having the matter in hand propose to open at Laing's Hall, commencing December 20th, a Christmas-tide Bazaar, where all of the articles usually purchased in every well-regulated family, for the holidays, can be obtained, at reasonable prices; and they ask the custom of our citizens. The Bazaar will remain open for three days, and we trust that it will be well patronized.

Catalogue.—We have received from Maj. J. H. Hudson, of Wyandotte county, his Annual Catalogue and Price List of valuable corn, wheat, oats and potatoes; also, his Berkshire hogs and Ayrshire cattle. The Major took several of the first premiums on his hogs at the Kansas City Exposition; and we can testify that we never saw so large and fine a herd of Berkshire swine as he exhibited there. He has one hundred and thirty head of breeders of this stock, with scarcely a faulty animal in the lot. We can also commend his corn and potatoes to the attention of our farmers. Send for Price List. His postoffice address is Kansas City, Missouri.

Senator Sprague.—THE FARMER office recently received a visit from WILLIAM SPRAGUE, United States Senator from Rhode Island, who, we learn, is visiting Kansas with the view of locating a stock farm in this State upon a magnificent scale. Mr. SPRAGUE and his brother AMASA have been for years identified with the manufacturing interests, not only of Rhode Island, but of the whole of New England, and we esteem it a good thing for the State, should they carry out their present intentions in regard to a farm for breeding thorough bred stock of all kinds.

Small Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener.—We call the attention of our fruit-growers to the advertisement of the above, found in another place. The Recorder is published at Palmyra, N. Y., right in the midst of a great fruit-growing region, and is under the control of one of the best horticulturists in the country. Every subscriber for the Recorder can rest assured that he will get his money's worth; and it should have a host of readers throughout the West.

Don't Get the Farmer.—We again ask of those who do not get their papers at the proper time, to inform us of the fact at once, and not delay writing for three or four months, as some have done. We endeavor to mail THE FARMER promptly and regularly to every subscriber; and if our patrons do not get them, it is not our fault, though we will always replace them, if notified within a reasonable time. But, don't wait a month or two before writing us.

Asparagus.—We are indebted to Capt. J. LEE KNIGHT, of Topeka, for a splendid photograph of a stalk of asparagus, grown by Mr. Cox, a market gardener, of Topeka. From its appearance we judge that the whole length of stalk is in an edible condition, and it measures twenty-one inches in length, and is more than half the diameter of a hen's egg. We hardly know which to admire most, the photograph or the asparagus, but both are tall specimens.

Salem Township (Allen County) Farmers' Club.—We have received from the Secretary, and publish in another place, a paper read by C. P. IVES, before that body. It is practical, and demonstrates that there is money in poultry kept upon the farm. We hope Mr. Ives will furnish us with frequent reports of the doings of the Salem Township Club.

Kansas Products.—Elsewhere we publish the Report of the Special Committee appointed at the Ohio State Fair, to examine and report upon the exhibition of Kansas products upon exhibition. Dr. JOHN A. WARDER was chairman of that Committee, and it will be seen by the Report that he believes in Kansas.

Coming.—M. S. GRANT, the leading seed and agricultural implement dealer of this city, informs us that he will be out in the next FARMER with his advertisement. Those in want of anything in his line, either wholesale or retail, will do well to correspond with him, or call in person. His stock is immense.

The Peanut Question.—We are under obligations to Mrs. L. C. DUVAL, living near this city, for about a quart of as fine-looking peanuts as we wish to see. Acting upon our suggestion, made last year, Mrs. DUVAL planted a quart of seed, last Spring, and from it she has harvested over one bushel of peanuts.

Thanks.—The thanks of THE KANSAS FARMER are due to the Editors of the *Freie Presse* and the *Telegraph*, the two German papers of this city, for recent very favorable notices of THE FARMER. We shall endeavor to deserve still more all the good things they both say of us.

Mel-Extractors.—A correspondent desires to know where he can buy the honey-extractor, alluded to by Dr. DALLAS, in his Essay before the State Bee Association. Parties having this article for sale would do well to advertise in THE FARMER.

The Farmer for June, 1871.—A subscriber wishes a copy of THE FARMER for June, 1871. If any of our readers, who are not filing their papers, will mail this number to our office, we will pay them for the same, and their trouble.

G. W. W. Yates, the druggist of Lawrence, probably manufactures and sells more and better Condition Powders than any firm in the West. See his advertisement.

## BOOKS AND PAPERS.

**Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses**; by DAN'L T. ATWOOD; published by ORANGE JUDD & Co., New York; 287 pages, neatly bound. Price, \$1.50.

We have received a copy of the above work from the publishers, and for the price we doubt if there is another work published that gives so much plain and practical information in regard to building houses, as does this. The author inscribes his work, "To the millions, whose faith in and love for a home lightens every toil and self-denial exerted in its behalf." So far as the general directions in regard to building go, as we said above, they are practical, and suit "the millions;" but the designs given (and they are many and beautiful) suit the thousands, rather than the millions. The designs given are too expensive to suit the masses, especially in the Western country, where probably labor and material are somewhat higher than in New York. The cost of the lowest design given is about \$2,500. This sum is entirely above what most mechanics and small farmers desire to invest in a house. But, notwithstanding this, it is a work that should be in the hands of every person who contemplates building. It is a book that cannot be read without gaining valuable information in regard to all the details of house building.

**Report of Noxious Insects of Illinois.**—The Entomological Editor acknowledges, with pleasure, the receipt of the "First Annual Report of the Noxious Insects of Illinois," by WILLIAM LE BARON, M. D. This is a little work of one hundred pages, devoted mainly to the addition of recent discoveries to the histories of well known injurious insects, with methods of extermination, &c. Besides, there are descriptions of several new species of insect foes and friends, which are of much practical as well as scientific interest. The author's style is agreeable, as free as the subject would allow from mere scientific technicalities, and calculated to attract and hold the attention of the general reader, for whose benefit works of this character are in the main designed.

**American Farmer Zeitung and Farmers' Freund**; N. York; H. N. JARROW, Editor. These German publications, the best of their class, are received. The *Zeitung* is a monthly Agricultural journal, the size of *THE FARMER*, and is furnished at \$1.00 per annum. The *Farmers' Freund* is a large pamphlet—almanac, account-book and diary, all in one—and is a cheap and convenient work. Price 30 cents. Our German friends should have both.

**The Little Corporal** was routed, but not conquered, in the Great Fire, and the December number has come to hand fresh, sparkling and vigorous. Among the articles, we notice one from HORACE GREELEY, on "Art and Industry." The publisher announces that, in the December number he will begin the \$500 Prize Story, written by HELEN C. WEEKS, a noted writer for the young. Published by JOHN E. MILLER, Chicago, Illinois.

**The Cultivator**; a weekly Agricultural and Family paper, published at Boston, Mass.; \$2.50 per annum, in advance. It is a long time since we first saw the *Cultivator*, and it has greatly changed and improved since then; but we used to consider it one of the best papers in the country. We have recently received a copy, and have placed it upon our exchange list. Send for a specimen copy.

**Western Ruralist**; Jefferson City, Mo.; T. C. WOOD, Publisher. A new monthly Agricultural and General newspaper, recently started in Central Missouri. It is a large and neat paper, well edited, and deserves well of its readers. We like it, and gladly place it on our exchange list. Terms, \$1 per annum; three months for 15 cents.

**Vick's Floral Guide.**—Mr. VICK, the renowned seedsman, of Rochester, N. Y., has just issued a work of 200 pages, on tinted paper, giving a description and price list of all kinds of flowers and flower seeds, which he proposes to send at ten cents per copy. Those engaged in floriculture should send for it.

## Our Boys and Girls.

## THE BOYS.

We feel a peculiar interest in the boys who have spent their lives upon the farm, and who design following the business of farming as a life pursuit.

We know something of the boyish longings to get away from the parental roof, to sever the ties that bind them to home, and to hew out for themselves a pathway in life which they fancy will be more congenial than the humdrum routine of the farm.

Never was a greater mistake made than this; and a great majority of the wrecked lives which we see in towns and cities are due entirely to this cause; and we warn boys comfortably situated upon the farm, to stay there, and not attempt to brave the dangers, seen and unseen, that must be encountered whenever we leave the confines of the farm.

As we have heretofore said, we do not believe in keeping the boys down to a life of toil, with no rays of enjoyment athwart their path, with no oppor-

tunities for self-culture and improvement given to them. On the contrary, we believe they should have a stated amount of leisure, and opportunities given them to earn some spending money. We believe they should receive such an education as will fit them for their calling in its enlarged sense, that they may become the pride and hope of our land.

All of this can best be wrought out by sticking to the farm. Give it earnest, conscientious work. Take and read the Agricultural papers. Manage, in some way, to get from four to six months' schooling each year, and endeavor to learn some new truth each day, that can be made available to you in after life. At the earliest moment acquire an interest in a piece of land, or other property that you can call your own, and that will be growing and increasing in value; that by the time you come to man's estate you may have something you can call your own, and something, too, that will aid you materially in life's struggle.

## WHY THE OLD ROOSTER WOULDN'T DIE.

LISTEN, my boy, and you shall know  
A thing that happened a long time ago,  
When I was a boy not as large as you,  
And the youngest of all the children, too.  
I laugh, even now, as I think it o'er,  
And the more I think, I laugh the more.

'Twas the chilly eve of an Autumn day;  
We were all in the kitchen, cheery and gay.  
The fire burned bright on the old brick hearth,  
And its cheerful light gave zest to our mirth.  
My eldest sister, addressing me:  
"To-morrow's Thanksgiving, you know," said she;  
"We must kill the chickens to-night, you see.  
Now, light the lantern and come with me;  
I will wring their necks until they are dead,  
And have them all dressed ere we go to bed."

So, the huge old lantern, made of tin,  
Punched full of holes, and a candle within,  
Put in its appearance in shorter time  
Than it takes to make this jingling rhyme.

We started off, and the way I led,  
For a raid on the chickens under the shed.  
A pile of roots filled the open space,  
Thus making a splendid roosting place;  
And a motley tribe of domestic fowls  
Sat perched there as grave and demure as owls.

My sister, unused to sights of blood,  
And pale with excitement, trembling stood;  
But summoning courage, she laid her plans,  
And seized the old rooster with both her hands,  
And with triumph written all over her face,  
Her victim bore to the open space.  
Then she wrung and wrung with might and main,  
And wrung and twisted, and wrung again,  
Till sure that the spark of life had fled,  
She threw him down on the ground for dead.

But the rooster would not consent to die,  
And he made up into chicken-pie;  
So he sprang away, with cackle and bound,  
Almost as soon as he touched the ground;  
And hiding away from the candle's light,  
Escaped the slaughter of that dark night!

My sister, thus brought to a sudden stand,  
And looking at what she held in her hand,  
Soon saw why the rooster was not dead—  
She had wrung off his tail, instead of his head!

## THE APIARY.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

The President being absent, Mr. BOWMAN was chosen Chairman of the meeting.

There was a very interesting discussion at this meeting, on the subject of wintering. The "Bee Editor" read a paper, which we give below.

Mr. KNOX explained how he was preparing his cellar, with a ventilator to one of the windows, so as to exclude the light and give a circulation of air.

Mr. REESE was disappointed, when he learned that it was necessary to keep the cellar dark, for success in wintering in that way. He could not well do it with his cellar.

Mr. BLACKBURN said he was going to fill the surplus chamber over the bees with dry corn-cobs (as by directions in Beekeepers' Text-Book). The cobs

would absorb the moisture, and prevent the comb from molding. He thought there were few cellars dry enough to winter in, especially in Lawrence. Thought the comb would mold in any cellar where bread would.

It was here remarked that bread seldom molded in the winter time; that there were two things necessary to produce a fungous growth—a humid atmosphere and a high temperature.

Mr. BOWMAN thought that, for out-door wintering it was a good plan to place the hives upon the south side of the house, where they would be out of the cold wind.

This method of wintering was objected to by several, for the reason that the bees would be tempted to come out on many days through the Winter, when they would be chilled as soon as they would leave the warm atmosphere caused by the refraction of the sun's rays on the side of the house. The best place for out-door wintering was thought to be the north side of buildings, protecting the hives from the severe winter winds. Being kept out of the sun, the bees would not leave the hive except on a few of the very warmest days, and then they would be likely to all return.

Mr. BLACKBURN said that was exactly the way TWINING recommended.

Some one inquired, Who knew anything about feeding bees meat? No one knew anything about it, only that it was recommended by one TWINING, who is now dead.

The Italian bee was discussed at some length. The Society seemed determined to give them a fair trial. As there was doubt about the purity of the queens raised in this country, a proposition for the Society to import a few dozen, early in the Spring, met with favor.

In our next communication we will give reports from a few Kansas bee men, as we promised some time ago. We learn from a honey dealer at Chicago, that fifty tons of honey was burned in the great fire of that place.

## WINTERING BEES.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion on this subject. Even our leading apiarians are divided; and when doctors disagree, who shall decide? I think each bee-keeper should decide for himself. It is undoubtedly a fact, that locality and climate make a difference in wintering. Often, in the same locality, bees will suffer twice as much during one Winter as they will another.

Some think this climate specially favorable for wintering out of doors. Bees will often do well wintered on their summer stands; but that is no argument or proof that they will not do better if wintered in some other way. I have wintered bees on their stands, and been well satisfied with the result, and was somewhat skeptical in relation to cellar wintering, having heard of so many failures; but after trying it, I was more than pleased. I consider it far ahead of any out-door plan. But I have learned that one experiment is not sufficient to test anything in relation to bees; as failure often follows success.

Therefore, I would not advise any one who has been wintering out of doors, to put all their bees in the cellar. Try one or two hives, and compare the result. Weigh the hives you put in, and one or two of those you leave out. Collect all the dead bees under each hive, and compare in the Spring the loss of honey, the mortality of bees, and the condition of the stocks. If rightly managed, you will see a great difference in favor of cellar wintering.

Many bee-keepers build a repository, with double walls, and filled between with saw-dust, which is equally good, and in some cases better, than a cellar. The conditions necessary for successful wintering are, an even and low temperature, varying as little from 40 deg. Fahrenheit as possible. A place that is dry, and can be kept so by ventilation, and that can be kept perfectly dark. With these conditions and with your hives properly ventilated, it

will hardly be possible for you to fail. In wintering in a cellar or repository, upward ventilation is all essential; without it, your bees would be ruined.

In Germany, bees often die for want of water. I have not heard of any suffering in that way here. There is generally enough moisture condensed in the outside of the hive to supply their wants, and too much when they have not upward ventilation; if there is any fear of a water dearth, close the upward ventilator one day, every week or two.

The objection to wintering out of doors, is the consumption of honey and the mortality of bees. Some think, because it is warm enough for bees to fly, every week or two, during our Winters, that it is preferable to have them out. But that, with the sudden changes of weather, is what is objectionable to many. Bees are lost every time they fly out. Some contend that it is only the old bees that are thus lost, and that they would die as soon as Spring opens, any way; but that theory is not at all probable, as bees are very easily chilled,\* and they are tempted to come out when the sun is shining warm on the snows, and when the atmosphere is too cold, and many are chilled, young as well as old.

Again, when there are several warm days, the bees scatter out through the hive. Then there is a sudden change, and before they have time to concentrate, those on the outside combs are frozen.

During many of our Winters, one-third to one-half of the bees will be lost in this way; and what seems strange is, notwithstanding the mortality, bees that are left out will consume three to four times as much honey as bees that are wintered inside.

To winter out, I would much prefer a climate where the bees would be confined to their hives all Winter. Some suppose that bees remain torpid during the cold spells in Winter, and thaw out when the weather gets warm. Of course, this is a mistake. While a few bees on the outside of the cluster may not appear quite as active as in the Summer time, yet inside of the cluster there will be no apparent difference. When bees become torpid, they are dead. It might be possible to revive them, if not frozen, inside of twenty-four hours, but not much later.

The three winter months is sufficient time to keep bees in the cellar or repository, where there are such Winters as ours. What we want is a sure method of wintering. Out-door wintering, we all know, occasionally proves very disastrous. We want a method by which there is no more risk in carrying a stock of bees through the Winter, than any other stock.

\*L. L. LANGSTROTH says that bees will chill in a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, December, 1871.



#### Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free. BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

[The readers of THE FARMER, who have sick or injured Horses or Cattle, can have the advice of a Professional Veterinarian of great experience, through this Department, gratis, by sending an account of the complaint they desire advice upon. No questions will be answered by mail.—EDITOR FARMER.]

##### Mad Itch.

EDITOR FARMER: Since your publication of my "mad itch" question, I have spoken to Mr. BLACKER in relation to them. He says that he did not examine the base of the horns or ears. They had no cough. Did n't notice the feces. Did n't move around in a circle.

But, as I stated before, the first noticeable symptom was a rubbing of the head. After a time they lie down; that is, when strength fails, and usually die in a few hours.

The neighbors think it is caused by eating green corn-stalks, that have been run over by hogs.

I shall now ask you if there is such a disease as "mad itch?" If so, what is the cause? How does it affect the animal, and what should be the treatment? Yours, &c., JOHN M. COTTON.

ANSWER.—We have in the books no such disease given as the "mad itch," and in my experience I have never met a case of it. I saw, under the head of "New Cattle Disease," in the Los Angeles (California) *Vineyard*, of October 28th. 1858, that a disease had made its appearance among the cattle of El Monte, in that county, called "mad itch." Its first appearance is an eruption about the lips, which causes an intense itching, and the animal rubs the affected part until the skin is destroyed. The eruption spreads rapidly over the head and neck, killing the animal in a few days. Since that time I have heard nothing of such a disease. If there should be any more cases in your neighborhood, it would be well to have a good veterinary surgeon make a careful examination, that the disease might be met with successful remedies.

##### What Ails My Ox?

EDITOR FARMER: I do not know that my ox was ever a member of the horse marines, but he is a great bugler; that is, he discharges a great deal of wind, and yet he never appears bloated. He also attempts frequently to evacuate his bowels of excrement, and discharges only a small quantity of slime, like the white of an egg, sometimes bloody; and sometimes gives a spasmodic strain after a discharge of slime, when the rectum protrudes and is quite red. His almost constant discharge of wind when traveling causes a very annoying bugling. He eats heartily, and excepting the above phenomenon, seems well.

What ails him? and what, if anything, can be done for him? I do not know how long he has been thus afflicted, for I have had him but a short time. S. B. L.

ANSWER.—"Inverted rectum," YOUATT says, "is occasionally caused in the straining of diarrhoea, and in the still more violent efforts with which the feces are expelled in dysentery." I have known it caused in a colt by a strain, having slipped on ice. If the rectum does not remain out, but the animal has the power to draw it back after his straining efforts, give him 25 drops of the tincture of aconite root (not the tincture of the leaves) in a pint of water. Six hours after, give a pint of castor oil, with two drachms tincture of opium as a drench. This will be sufficient to effect a cure, unless the rectum should remain out; in which case the protruded parts should be thoroughly cleaned, and fomented with a lump of alum dissolved in warm water; and by persevering efforts the gut may be returned, and after a few times will remain in its place.

##### Pneumonia.

EDITOR FARMER: We have a disease through here that has outwitted our best veterinarians. It is in horses. Some of them begin with a cough and failing of appetite. They will droop around, eat a little hay—barely enough to keep them alive. Some will live four weeks, and others only two weeks. They dwindle away, and die. I had a very valuable mare, that died in that way. I cut her open, and found the tubes and neck-veins of her heart to be filled with something resembling glue. It commenced in the heart, and went down to the end of the lungs, forking off in different prongs. She had very little blood; there was none in her heart.

I have another horse, and am afraid he will get the same disease. I would like to obtain your advice, so that I can save him.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM PURDY.

ANSWER.—I apprehend that the disease is pneumonia; called also lung fever, inflammation of the

lungs, &c. Your description of symptoms is very limited. Your description of the post mortem examination is all that throws any light upon the case. If I am correct in the disease, the first symptom will be a chill (shivering fit), followed by fever, and is succeeded by cold legs and ears, quickened breathing and wide-open nostrils. A peculiar quivering of the muscles of the side and breast will be observed in all cases of inflammation of the lungs, and will rarely deceive. The animal will eat little or nothing, and persistently stands with his nose and mouth in the manger; and if taken out of the stable to the open air, he will almost refuse to go back again into the stable, relief being experienced in the fresh air. Hence the necessity for plenty of fresh air in all lung diseases. When the ear is applied to the side of the neck, a peculiar creaking sound is heard, like the creaking of a new boot. The horse never offers to lie down; if he does, it is only to regain his feet instantly. From time to time, he casts a look backward at his heaving flank, of a peculiar desponding character, which the experienced practitioner does not fail to recognize. The third and last stage is characterized by the respiration becoming quicker and more oppressed; the pulse also quicker, but less distinct; the coldness of the extremities continuing unrelieved; the membrane of the nose changing from a red to a leaden hue; convulsive twitching of the muscles of the surface; extreme uneasiness—lying down and rising again; reeling in his gait, haggard countenance, delirium, convulsions, death.

These symptoms vary, not all being present in every case; but most of them will be so that a non-professional need not be deceived in them.

TREATMENT—Place the horse in a light and airy place, and clothe him according to the weather. Bandages to the legs will at all seasons be necessary, to keep them warm, and to that extent relieve the lungs of a portion of blood. Give twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root (not tincture of the leaves) in a half-pint of cold water, as a drench. Repeat the dose every four hours till six doses are given. In most cases two doses will be all that is required to effect a cure. In no case allow your horse to be bled.

#### Household Recipes.

Preserving the Flavor of Butter.—The German *Agriculturist* says that a great portion of the fine flavor of fresh butter is destroyed by the usual mode of washing; and he recommends a thorough kneading for the removal of the buttermilk, and a subsequent pressing in a linen cloth. Butter thus prepared, according to our authority, is pre-eminent for the sweetness of its taste and flavor—qualities which are retained a long time. To improve manufactured butter, we are advised by the same authority to work it thoroughly with fresh cold milk, and then to wash it in clear water; and it is said that even old rancid butter may be rendered palatable by washing it in water to which a few drops of a solution of chloride of lime have been added.

Vegetable Soup.—Peel and slice six large onions, six potatoes, six carrots, and four turnips; fry them in a half-pound of butter, and pour upon them four quarts boiling water. Toast a crust of bread as brown and hard as possible, but don't burn it, and put it in, with some celery, sweet herbs, white pepper and salt. Stew it all gently for four hours, and then strain it through a coarse cloth. Have ready thinly sliced carrot, celery, and a little turnip. Add them to your liking, and stew them tender in the soup. A spoonful of tomato catsup may be added, if approved of.

Beef Soup.—Get what is called a good beef soup bone, and boil two hours, leaving about two quarts of broth; then break two eggs into some flour, and knead it very stiff; roll it in three sheets to a thickness of wrapping-paper; spread them on a table to

dry half-an-hour; then place them on one another, and roll them up as you would jelly-cake; with a sharp knife, cut very fine strips from the end, not wider than the thickness of a case-knife; shake up to separate them, and drop into the broth slowly, stirring the soup all the while. Boil ten minutes, and season with pepper, salt, celery, or parsley.

**Cream Biscuit.**—Rub one pound of fresh butter into one pound of flour; make a hole in the center, into which put half a pound of powdered sugar upon which the rind of a lemon was rubbed, previous to pounding, and three eggs; mix the eggs well with the sugar, and then mix all together, forming a flexible paste; cut it into round pieces, each nearly as large as a walnut, stamp them flat with a butter-stamp, and bake in a slack oven.

**A Good Breakfast Dish.**—The following is as good as it is easy to prepare: Take four eggs, three-quarters of a pint of new milk, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut, salt (and pepper if you like it) to suit the taste. Beat the eggs, and the milk and butter, and pour all together into a hot frying pan, containing half a spoonful of lard or butter. Stir constantly for three or four minutes, when it will be ready for the table.

**A Substitute for Coffee.**—From chemical analysis, says the *Journal of Health*, it appears that the seeds of the asparagus, when dried, parched and ground, make a full-flavored coffee, but little inferior to Mocha, containing, in common with tea and coffee, the principle called taurine. Dry the asparagus berries well, after being thoroughly ripened; then rub them on a sieve. Thus the seeds are readily separated.

**To Cook Birds for Convalescents.**—Lay them upon the gridiron; broil until they have a light brown color, then put them in a stew-pan, and pour over them hot water enough to cover them. Season with a little fresh butter, pepper and salt. Chickens, birds and squirrels, stewed in a double kettle, are very delicate for invalids. If permitted, stuff the birds with minced oysters.

**New Kind of Bread.**—Take one quart corn meal, pour in a sufficient quantity of boiling water to make a thick batter; then add a tablespoonful of lard, salt to suit taste, and three eggs. Then stir up well, and drop a tablespoonful in separate places on a griddle or spider, previously warmed, and let them cook brown. You will find them excellent.

#### ASPARAGUS.

[From "Money in the Garden," by F. T. QUINN.]

Asparagus seed should be sown in the Spring, in a bed made deep, mellow and rich. When the surface of such a bed has been raked over, removing any stones or other obstructions, shallow drills should be opened, about one inch deep and a foot apart. The seed must be strewn thinly, by hand, in these drills, and then covered by raking the bed with wooden rakes, drawing them in the direction of the drills. In favorable weather, fresh seed will sprout in two weeks from the time of sowing. Seed older than one year will take longer to germinate, and if more than three years old, it is unsafe to sow it; there is no prospect of its ever germinating. In case the seed is older than one year, soaking it in milk twenty-four hours before sowing will cause it to germinate sooner.

It is a good plan to scatter some radish seed in the drills at the time of sowing the asparagus seed. The radish will germinate and come up in a few days from the time of sowing, marking the line of the rows. This will give a chance to run a scuffle-hoe between the rows, destroying any weeds that may have appeared, and keeping the surface loose until the asparagus plants are well up. Then the spaces between the rows should be disturbed frequently, and no weeds or grass allowed to grow. Well-grown one-year-old plants will be strong enough for transplanting into the permanent bed. If the plants are weak, it is better to let them remain in the seed-bed another season. Plants older

than two years should not be set out; it is more than probable that they will fail to give satisfactory results.

Those who want only a few hundred plants, to make a family bed, will find it cheaper to buy them from some responsible person, than to attempt to raise them from the seed. One pound of good fresh seed will sow a bed twenty by one hundred feet, and give from twelve to fifteen thousand plants.

#### PREPARING THE GROUND.

In garden culture, the ground selected should be forked over to the same depth, and plenty of manure added before planting. Ground in "good heart," with an application of from forty to fifty two-horse loads of manure to the acre, will produce paying crops. A dressing of fifteen or twenty bushels of salt to the acre, before setting the plants, will be found of service.

#### PLANTING.

It has long been a mooted question whether the Spring or Fall is the best time to plant an asparagus bed. In most cases, more will depend on the condition and tilth of the soil than on the time of setting out the roots. Where the soil is heavy and retentive of moisture, and the Winters long and severe, undoubtedly Spring is the best time; but on sandy or clay loam, and as far south as Delaware or Virginia, Fall planting will do just as well, and often much better, than Spring planting, under similar circumstances.

When the ground has been prepared by frequent plowings and sub-soilings for field culture, or the garden spot thoroughly trenched with the spade or digging fork, then open furrows ten or twelve inches deep, four feet apart one way and two feet the other. When the bottoms of the furrows are leveled, they should not be more than nine inches deep. A single plant is set at each intersection, care being taken that each root of the plant is drawn out horizontally to its full length. At this distance apart there will be about five thousand five hundred plants to an acre, and two hundred plants will be abundant to supply a family of six persons. When set out in the Spring, the crowns of the plants should not be covered more than three inches. This light covering at first, or until the plants have started to grow, is the safest plan to follow. When the young shoots are three or four inches above the surface, run a cultivator between the rows; the loose earth will fall toward the plants, adding a few more inches of covering above the crowns, so that, by the end of the first Summer, the surface will be quite level.

When the asparagus is planted in the Fall, the plants will have to be covered the full depth at once; if not, they will be in some danger from the snow and water settling over the crowns, and then freezing.

In garden culture, the second covering may be drawn over the roots by the hand-hoe, any time during the Summer. A cultivator should be kept going between the rows often enough to prevent the growth of weeds in the bed. This will be found the cheapest method of culture. When planted in the Fall, the rows should have a light mulch of barnyard manure, put on in November and the Spring following; and this mulch, with an additional quantity of manure, either barnyard, fish, guano, bone dust, or superphosphate, should be turned under early in April, or as soon as the ground is dry enough to be worked.

Annual dressings of common salt will improve the quality and increase the size of the asparagus. There need be no apprehension of danger from the application of salt. I have frequently put on as much as two inches in thickness on different parts of an asparagus bed, and the young plants have come through this coating of salt without any apparent injury. A dressing of twenty-five or thirty bushels of salt to the acre, every second year, will be quite enough, in connection with the annual covering of barnyard manure or compost to be ap-

plied in the Fall or Spring, as circumstances may dictate.

No asparagus should be cut from the bed the first or second year. Some growers go so far as not to cut any until the fourth year from the time of planting. If the plants have grown vigorously, a crop may be cut without at all injuring the plantation the third year. The amount that may safely be taken off at this time depends altogether upon the condition and vigor of the plants. In case they are weak, it would be poor policy to weaken them still more, by cutting for market or home consumption too soon.

In the Fall of the first year, it is a good plan to throw shallow furrows from each side toward the rows, and then round them off with a hoe or rake. This slightly elevated ridge will dry out sooner in the Spring than a flat surface; and asparagus, treated in this way, will often make a difference in earliness of five or six days, which is an important item to those who grow it for market.

Early asparagus always brings a much higher price than that which comes in late in the season. Therefore, every advantage from location, character of soil, and treatment, must be taken into consideration by those who cultivate for profit.

#### FALL TREATMENT OF BREEDING EWES.

[From the Western Rural.]

If the ewes have been at all reduced by suckling their lambs through the Summer, immediately after their milk has dried up efforts should be made to regain a thrifty condition by the time the coupling season commences. A sufficient reason for this is, they can be wintered easier and cheaper if put into high condition before the extremely cold and stormy weather commences. But additional reasons are to be found in the fact that they will take the ram more readily, and be more likely to get with lamb—no inconsiderable item, if choice rams are used, and it is desirable to get as much service from a single animal as possible. They will shear heavier fleeces the following season, with better length and strength, than if stunted "from grass to corn."

No matter how good the pasturage, we have found it profitable to feed them one-half to one bushel of corn daily to each hundred breeding ewes, for ten days before, and during, the coupling season. This was usually thrown to them in the ear, when they were through grazing, or just before sunset. We preferred this time, as the stronger animals were not so likely to injure the weaker ones by crowding, or themselves by over-eating. Under such treatment we have, from a flock of a thousand ewes, picked out and bred as many as four hundred the first week. Following this course, lambs will drop the following Spring as fast as any sheep-farmer, with but ordinary facilities, can properly take care of them. "Teasers" put into the flock every morning, before turning to pasture, will in a short time find most of the ewes that are rutting. These can be picked out by the shepherd as fast as found, and placed in a separate pen, to be attended to while the large flock is grazing. The animals that have been bred should be marked and kept to themselves, until the entire flock has been served. This saves much labor and annoyance to both shepherd and sheep.

We have always had the best "luck" during the lambing season, with the flock that was in the highest condition in the Spring—losing the fewest ewes while yearning, and the fewest lambs from lack of milk or refusal of dam to "own" them. And so it will be found, we doubt not, with flock-masters generally. Not only are the lambs from such ewes worth double as much as the increase from a flock dragged through the Winter in a half-starved condition, but they will not require half the labor and attention to bring them to maturity. Uniformity in the size of the different animals in a flock can be secured in no other way so readily, as by liberal feeding and proper attention during the coupling and yearning season.

# THE KANSAS FARMER

FOR

1872.

## IN ITS NINTH YEAR!

### IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

In the history of American Journalism, and stands to-day without a peer in the Western Country.

THE KANSAS FARMER is devoted entirely to the interests of the producing classes.

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Its Veterinary Department is replete with information for those having sick or diseased animals, and is under the control of one of the most accomplished veterinarians of the day.

Its Bee Department contains the reports of the State Bee Association, and regular contributions from the best apiarians of the West.

In a word, it contains information for all, and no farmer or gardener in the country can afford to be without, what an exchange calls "*The Queen of the West.*"

THE KANSAS FARMER will be published on and after *January 1st, 1872, on tinted book paper*, on the First and Fifteenth of each month, and sent to subscribers at the following rates:

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ADDRESS,

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**"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."**

"A little Nonsense, now and then,  
is relished by the wisest men."

**CURIOSITIES for a museum—Wings of a flying visit.**

**THE female barber, out West, has retired from business, on account of the arrival of a "little shaver."**

**A RICHMOND druggist sprinkled acid on a bench where loafers used to sit and reflect; and none of said loafers have been able to sit and reflect since.**

**SINCE the papers told of that girl in Cincinnati who got married by washing a child's face in the street, all the sensible girls carry towels with them.**

**"I was not aware that you knew him," said Mr. Smith to an Irish friend, the other day. "Know him!" replied the latter, "I knew him when his father was a boy."**

**A WIDOWER, being asked his opinion of second marriages, said that as a good wife was a gift from the Lord, it was wise and right to replenish as often as the supply gave out.**

**A WAG, observing on the side of a house the names of two physicians, remarked that it put him in mind of a double-barreled gun—if one missed, the other would be sure to kill.**

**"Do you think that a little temper is a bad thing in a woman?" asked Mrs. Pepper. "Certainly not, ma'am," replied a gallant philosopher; "it is an excellent thing, and she ought never to lose it."**

**MR. PARTON says there is a tradition in Virginia that Mrs. GEORGE WASHINGTON was a little tart in her temper, and favored the General occasionally with a nocturnal discourse very much in the style of Mrs. Caudle.**

**A MAN at Fort Wayne, Indiana, has applied for a patent for a newly-invented gallows. The great fault of the gallows now in use is, not that it does not hang men well enough, but that it doesn't hang enough of them.**

**AN Oshkosh hackman, the other evening, drove a young lady to the wrong house. The mistake was not discovered until after she had cordially kissed a young gentleman, who had come down to the gate to meet the new arrival.**

**"TELL that man to take off his hat in court," said a Judge, the other morning, to an officer. The offender, who turned out to be a lady wearing the fashionable sailor hat, indignantly exclaimed: "I am no man, sir!" "Then, I am no judge," replied his honor.**

**SAGINAW county, in Michigan, rather prides itself on corpulent infants. The latest arrival kicks the beam at eighteen pounds, and when he inquires for the paregoric during the lone watches of the night, he can be heard with great distinctness at a distance of ten squares.**

**"JOHNNY, where's your Pa?" "Gone a fishing, sir." "He was fishing yesterday, was he not?" "Yes, sir." "What did he catch?" "One catfish, the rheumatiz, two eels, the toothache, and some small ones; and ma says he'll catch fits to-day. Just wait till he gets home."**

**ONE day, while a clerical gentleman was saying grace at the table of a friend, Frank, the youngest of the flock, aged three, did not like the idea of keeping quiet so long at a time; and finally, being unable to wait any longer, burst out: "Wait till I get a drink of water, an' den you tan pray all you want to!"**

**As a good-tempered gentleman, with a very long nose, was one day walking down a narrow street, two or three quizzical ladies, with very ill manners, paused in their way, and stared at the gentleman's nose; when he good-humoredly placed his finger on its tip, and pressing it on one side, laughingly said: "Now, ladies, you have room to pass."**

**A MUTUAL MISTAKE.—Two gentlemen were riding in a stage-coach, when one of them, missing his handkerchief, rashly accused the other of stealing it; but finding it soon after, he had the good manners to beg pardon for the affront, saying that it was a mistake; to which the other replied, with great readiness and kind feeling: "Don't be uneasy; it was a mutual mistake; you took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."**

**AT a trial in a town in Alabama, not long since, one of the witnesses, an old lady of eighty years, was closely questioned by the opposing counsel relative to the clearness of her eyesight. "Can you see me?" he asked. "Yes," was answered. "How well can you see me?" persisted the lawyer. "Well enough," the lady answered, "to see that you are neither a negro, an Indian, nor a gentleman." The answer brought down the house, and silenced the lawyer.**

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**Building Felt.**—Our readers who have in contemplation the erection of houses, or other buildings, will be interested in the advertisement of Mr. J. C. FAX, of Camden, N. J. This Felt is said to be waterproof, to contain no tar, and to be an excellent covering for both the outside and inside of buildings. It may be used as a substitute for plaster on walls and ceilings. Mr. FAX also manufactures floor carpetings of Felt, which, for durability and cheapness, he claims to be much superior to oil-cloth of the same cost. These carpets are painted in various neat designs by hand. Circulars, containing full particulars, sent on application. If samples of all the different grades of Felt and Carpeting are wanted, send two stamps.—[Phrenological Journal. d-1m

**A Simple Remedy,** but one that has proved very effectual in curing Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pulmonary Affections and Kidney Complaints, is found in the *White Pine Compound*. It is safe even for the youngest in the family.

**PLUMBERS WILL FIND MUCH THAT INTERESTS** them relative to their business in the pages of that excellent monthly, *"THE MANUFACTURER & BUILDER."* \$2.00 per year. All Newsdealers have it. Address

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**SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,**

**SEAWED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE** cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases arising from a torpid state of the Liver and Stomach. The success of my medicine in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of skepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed, any medicine can create new ones; but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathize with the liver and stomach, and frequently light colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchia, and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared, so that digestion will go on. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucus slime and vitiated matter, that clog up the system and prevent digestion. The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food, and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chyli-fication, and is made into good blood. When the stomach has got into this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats, all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained strength, and have grown in flesh ever since. I was weighed shortly after my recovery (then looking like a mere skeleton), and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,  
No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. mh-1y

**STRAY LIST.**

**BY AN ACT** of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

**STRAYS FOR DECEMBER.**

**Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by John Wallis, Walnut tp, April 19th, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$65. Also, one light bay Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$40.

**COW**—Taken up by Square Wade, Walnut tp, Nov 10, 1871, one white Cow, dun head and neck, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by G A Cushman, Center tp, Nov 15th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by M Thompson, Mt Pleasant tp, Nov 10, '71, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, medium size, blaze in face, fore feet white. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by M H Barber, Mt Pleasant tp, Nov 20, 1871, one black mare Pony, 1 year old, 12 hands high, heavy mane and tail, left hind foot white, white strip in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by Saml Stoner, Lancaster tp, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay horse Colt, two years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25. Also, one brown Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jas Kelly, Nov 15, 1871, one brown Mare, 3 years old, medivm size, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$45. Also, one clay-bank mare Pony, four years old. Appraised \$20.

**FILLY**—Taken up by Wm Cahoon, Lancaster tp, Nov 15, 1871, one bay Filly, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$32.

**PONY**—Taken up by M M Bean, Mt Pleasant tp, Nov 28, 1871, one dun mare Pony, 7 years old, 13½ hands high, left hind foot white, white spots on forehead and nose, branded HB on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

**Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.**

**COW**—Taken up by T B Ferguson, Scott tp, one red Cow, four years old, white feet and belly, white spots on left hip and right shoulder, star in forehead, crop and underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left. Also, one red and white Calf, 4 or 5 months old. Appraised \$80.

**OXEN**—Taken up by Hartwell & Pence, Millcreek tp, one pair work Cattle—one red Ox, 6 years old, white in forehead and on flanks; the other 6 years old, red, with white in forehead; indistinct earmarks on both. Appraised \$60.

**HORSE**—Taken up by S A Banks, Franklin tp, one light sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, small spot in forehead, saddle marks, left fore and left hind foot white, dark stripe along back. Appraised \$80.

**MARE**—Taken up by B Baugness, Drywood tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 16 hands high, white hairs in forehead, left fore foot and hind feet white, right hip down. Appraised \$60.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Wm Bunyan, Franklin tp, one small red Heifer, 2 years old, white face. Appraised \$12. Also, one dark red and white Heifer, 2 years old past, crop off each ear. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by J A Heverly, Freedom tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, 3 white feet, bald face. Appraised \$20.

**Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.**

**COLT**—Taken up by B Sherry, Irving tp, Oct 9, 1871, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 15 hands high, knot or splint on right fore leg. Appraised \$77.

**MARE**—Taken up by S B Sloan, Irving tp, Aug 6th, 1871, one black Mare, 14 years old, 14½ hands high, defect in pastern joint on right hind leg. Appraised \$40.

**STEER**—Taken up by W Overfield, Walnut Creek td, Nov 1st, 1871, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$30.

**Butler County—A. W. Stearns, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by A W Stearns, Walnut tp, one brown Mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, splint on inside of left fore leg. Appraised \$55.

**OXEN**—Taken up by Wm Couch, Walnut tp, one pale red Steer, 8 years old, branded S on left horn and A on left loin, two swallow-forks in right ear, underslope in left. Also, one dark red Steer, 8 years old, star in forehead, white on flank and rump, branded A on left loin and B on right side, two swallow-forks in each ear. Appraised \$60.

**PONY**—Taken up by Wm Isbell, Chelsea tp, Oct 14th, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, indistinct brand on both hips, and 7 on left shoulder, 4 feet white. Appraised \$36.

**Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by Thos Rogers, Goshen tp, Sept 16th, 1871, one black Gelding, 3 years old, 15 hands high, spot in face, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$55. Also, one light bay Gelding, 9 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in face, feet white, Spanish brand on hip and shoulder. Appraised \$55. Also, one light bay Mare, 12 years old, 13 hands high, 3 feet white, blaze in face, Mexican brand on hip and shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by Jere Miles, Goshen tp, one pale red Cow, 12 years old, ring attached to nose, wire staple, in point of right horn, branded CT on back part of left horn, and hour-glass on hip. Also, one red heifer Calf. Appraised \$30.

**Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.**

**COLT**—Taken up by S S Guthrie, Pleasant View tp, one dark bay mare Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white; small white blaze in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by John Bullard, Cherokee tp, one dark iron-gray mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, Spanish brand on each shoulder, lump on back.

**Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.**

**FILLY**—Taken up by J Tribble, Burr Oak tp, Oct 2, 1871, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 13 hands high, 5 white feet, a snip on nose. Appraised \$35.

**FILLY**—Taken up by Edmund Shumate, Center tp, Oct 12, '71, one dark iron-gray Filly, 3 years old, 15 hands high, a running sore under right side of lower jaw. Appraised \$40.

**STEER**—Taken up by Thos O'Grady, Wolf River tp, Nov 8, '71, one red Steer, white spot in forehead, white on shoulders and belly, branded H over right hip. Appraised \$25.

**COLT**—Taken up by Wm Gillin, Wolf River tp, Nov 23d, 1871, one brown mare Colt, 18 months old. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay mare Colt, 18 months old, a little white on forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one roan yearling Steer, white on back, belly and forehead, tail white. Appraised \$14.

**FILLY**—Taken up by David Early, Iowa tp, Nov 16, 1871, one bay Filly, 3 years old, star in forehead, white on hind feet, branded C on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

**Douglas County—P. R. Brooks, Clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up by Simon Stover, Kanwaka tp, Sept 27, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, branded TL on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by J W Lacy, Clinton tp, Oct 19th, 1871, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised \$23.

**MARE**—Taken up by J B Searing, Marion tp, Oct 12, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$30.

**COW**—Taken up by W B Watkins, Clinton tp, Nov 2d, 1871, one red and white Cow, 3 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one red and white Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

**OX**—Taken up by C Manix, Marion tp, Nov 1, 1871, one brown and white Ox, 7 or eight years old, medium size, branded JH on left hip. Appraised \$17.50.

**MARE**—Taken up by G W Cox, Marion tp, Nov 4, 1871, one bay Mare, 2 years old, dim W2 branded on left shoulder, right hind foot white. Appraised \$50.

**COLT**—Taken up by Theo Cole, Eudora tp, Nov 1st, 1871, one black horse Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$70.

**HORSE**—Taken up by A Kerause, Eudora tp, Nov 3d, 1871, one brown Horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, a bare spot on each jaw. Appraised \$60.

**HORSE**—Taken up by W P Hays, Palmyra tp, Nov 5, 1871, one

dark bay Horse, 3 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one cream-colored Mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, white stripe in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one iron-gray mare Pony, 2 years old, 12 hands high, left hind foot white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by M S Winters, Leocompton tp, Nov 7, 1871, one white Steer, 2 years old, slit in right ear. Appraised \$18. Also, one pale red Heifer, 2 years old, white spots in forehead, on flanks, and under belly, branded O on left hip, crop in left ear, slit in right. Appraised \$18.

#### Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W C Jones, Ottawa tp, Oct 17, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, hind legs white, black spot on right hip, shod all round, had on saddle blanket and bridle when taken up. Appraised \$18.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Long, Franklin tp, Oct 3, 1871, one dark sorrel Mare, 2 years old, left hind foot white, star in forehead, black hairs on right hip. Appraised \$20. Also, one light sorrel Mare, 2 years old, left hind foot white, blaze face. Appraised \$20. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, blaze face. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by John Harrison, Harrison tp, Oct 21, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$30. COW—Taken up by H Phillips, Ottawa tp, Oct 12th, 1871, one dark brown Cow, 7 years old, underslope in each ear. Also, one white sucking Calf. Appraised \$18. Also, a red and white Steer, 2 years old, upperbit in right ear. Appraised \$10. Also, one roan Heifer, 2 years old, upperbit in right ear. Appraised \$7.

#### Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Knewman, Madison tp, Oct 24, 1871, one dun mare Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a dark stripe on back, black mane and tail, white half-moon in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$10.

OXEN—Taken up by T W Bell, Janesville tp, Oct 29, 1871, one light brindle Ox, 8 or 9 years old, crop off right ear, half-slope off left, branded 2 on left hip, had a bell on. Appraised \$22.50. Also, one pale red mottled Ox, 7 or 8 years old, crop off the right ear, wallow-fork in left, branded 2 on left hip, of Texas stock. Appraised \$22.50.

HORSE—Taken up by T Connor, Pleasant Grove tp, one bay Horse, 15 years old, 15 hands high, mule-shoe brand on right hip, US on left shoulder, and IC on left hip, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$50.

#### Howard County—Chas. S. King, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J H Strain, Longton tp, Oct 16, 1871, one red and white pided Steer, 12 years old, branded O on left horn, SA on left side, and Z on left hip, bobtailed, underslope in each ear, bell on. Also, one brown and white pided Steer, 6 years old, branded BA on left side and A on back, crop and split in left ear, split in right ear. Also, one black and white pided Cow, 20 years old, crop off left ear. Also, one black yearling Heifer, white under each flank.

#### Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by D R Weldener, Aubrey tp, Sept 29th, 1871, one red muley Cow, 8 years old, crop off right ear, underbit and swallow in same, under half-crop in left ear, same white on the breast. Appraised \$25.

MULE—Taken up by Thos James, Shawnee tp, Oct 18th, 1871, one light brown Mule, 3½ years old, 13 hands high, short thick head. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by J C Balch, Edgerton tp, one bright bay Horse, 4 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by A H Smith, Olathe tp, Nov 21st, 1871, one roan Cow, 4 years old, underbit and upperbit in left ear, a slit in right ear. Appraised \$—.

HORSE—Taken up by W H Dickey, Lexington tp, Nov 16, 1871, one bay Gelding, 2 years old, dark mane and tail, near hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one chestnut sorrel Gelding, 2 years old, light mane and tail, ugly cut on near hind leg, pony stock. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Kofer, Lexington tp, Nov 17, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 15 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

#### Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Gottlieb Mair, Easton tp, Oct 26, 1871, one dark brown mare Mule, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded US on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by B L Nichols, Easton tp, Oct 27, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, light mane and tail, small lump on right hind leg. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Horse, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by M Relehart, Leavenworth tp, Sept 4, 1871, one black or brown Mare, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by S G Wills, Kickapoo tp, Nov 20, 1871, one bright bay Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a star in the forehead. Appraised \$40.

FILLY—Taken up by J T Craig, Kickapoo tp, Nov 18, 1871, one sorrel Filly, star in forehead, scar on right hind foot, branded A on right shoulder. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by Arcy Jones, Tonganoxie tp, Nov 22, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Saml Midkiff, Sherman tp, Nov 25, 1871, one brown Steer, 2 years old, some white on head and belly, crop and slit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by David Eckman, Sherman tp, Nov 13, 1871, one bay Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white spot on nose, hind feet white. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by H Bragg, Delaware tp, one red and white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by John Toley, Reno tp, Nov 16th, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony Colt, 1 year old, white stripe in face, hind feet white. Appraised \$12.50.

#### Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by P Harding, Scott tp, Aug 10, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, scar on left hind leg, white spot in forehead, white strip on nose, hind legs white. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by A Gore, Mound City tp, Sept 25, 1871, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail hind feet white, small spot in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$25.

MULE—Taken up by John Ruth, Blue Mound tp, Oct 13, 1871, one dark bay Mule, 14 hands high, harness marks, mane and tail trimmed. Appraised \$50.

#### Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Jn Hill, Agnes City tp, one dark brown mare Mule, 15 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$62.50. Also, one dun horse Mule, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on left shoulder. Appraised \$62.50.

PONY—Taken up by J C Furnas, Center tp, Oct 6th, 1871, one iron-gray mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, scar on left side of back, harness and saddle marks. Appraised \$25. Also, one chestnut sorrel gelding Colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, horse-shoe brand on left shoulder with O in the center, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Rector, Jackson tp, October, 1871, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 16½ hands high, splint on right fore leg, white on left hind foot, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$15. Also, one light sorrel mare Colt, 6 or 8 months old, pony made, white in face. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by H Ludy, Jackson tp, Oct 19th, 1871, one chestnut sorrel horse Pony, 8 years old, white spot on the right shoulder, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by D Williams, Emporia tp, Nov 6, 1871, one roan Cow, 5 years old, white under belly and on head. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Texas Cow, very old, white hairs under belly, branded S on left hip, big lump on right shoulder, left ear undercropped, right ear underbit. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Robt McConnell, Waterloo tp, Nov 8th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, large size, hind legs white, a

few white hairs in forehead, a white spot near the right nostril. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by Jos Walkup, Americus tp, Nov 25th, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 10 years old, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Elizabeth Harper, Jackson tp, Nov 6, 1871, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, white on left hind foot, a white spot on right shoulder. Appraised \$50.

COW—Taken up by J C Harris, Center tp, Nov 8th, 1871, one brown Cow, 9 years old, crop on right ear, white on belly, legs, tail and forehead. Appraised \$18.

#### Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by —, Gultard tp, Nov 20, 1871, one red and white Cow, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

#### Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by J B O'Neil, Fawn Creek tp, Sept 22, 1871, one black Ox, 6 years old, white spots on belly, branded BLU on left side. Appraised \$20.

#### Nemaha County—J. W. Tallier, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Alex Gillespie, Clear Creek tp, Nov 12th, 1871, one dark bay Colt, branded K on left hip. Appraised \$65. Also, one roan Colt, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$70.

PONY—Taken up by John Hanzel, Richmond tp, Nov 14, 1871, one iron-gray horse Pony, 8 years old. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by N Coleman, Richmond tp, Nov 15th, 1871, one red roan Steer, 2 years old, end of left ear cut off. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by S D Welton, Roek Creek tp, Nov 18, 1871, one strawberry roan mare Colt, 2 years old, small star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

#### Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Knochman, Manhattan tp, Nov 1st, 1871, one white yearling Steer, red ears. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J Walbridge, South Milford tp, Nov 1, 71, one sorrel stud Pony Colt, 2 years old, 3 white feet, white mane and tail, white strip in face. Appraised \$35.

#### Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Frank Carter, Grant tp, Nov 15, 1871, one one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, star in forehead, branded ACI on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Pony, branded ACI on left hip. Appraised \$15.

#### Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F Helton, Monmouth tp, Oct 10, 1871, one bay Mare, 4 years old, small white spot in forehead, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by S M Cunningham, Auburn tp, Nov 2, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot and right fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Chase, Topeka tp, Oct 2, 1871, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, branded 3 on left shoulder, a little white above hoof of left hind foot, spot on end of nose. Appraised \$65.

PONY—Taken up by E M Corbett, Mission tp, Nov 21st, 1871, one black mare Pony, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$10. Also, one sorrel sucking Colt, 6 months old, a stripe in face. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark iron-gray mare Colt, 1 year old, brand on left shoulder, a white stripe in face. Appraised \$20. Also, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

#### Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Danl Mix, Neosho Falls tp, one black Mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, white on tip of nose.

MARE—Taken up by August Todman, Owl Creek tp, one bay Mare, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, branded PK on left hip. Appraised \$40. Also, one gray Stallion, 2 years old, branded PK on left shoulder, feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, white strip in face, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

#### STRAYS FOR NOVEMBER.

##### Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Peter Norrell, Lyon tp, one black mare Mule, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded CC on left shoulder, white spots on left leg. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by O H Bennett, Pleasant View tp, one brown horse Pony, 14½ hands high, Spanish brand on left shoulder, shod all round, harness marks. Appraised \$15.

MULE—Taken up by C Loucks, Lowell tp, one dark bay horse Mule, 7 or 8 years old, medium size, shod all round, mane and tail trimmed. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by J H Scott, Pleasant View tp, one roan horse Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded JS on left fore shoulder and hip, harness marks, shod all round. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by W C Allen, Lowell tp, one roan Horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks, black legs, mane and tail, shod before. Appraised \$95.

MARE—Taken up by R P Hall, Pleasant View tp, one brown Mare, 10 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

#### Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by W V Barber, Peoria tp, Sept 12, '71, one brown Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Demorist, Ottawa tp, Oct 2d, 1871, one dark gray Horse, 3 years old, black mane and tail, hind feet white, left eye imperfect, branded 8 on left shoulder. Appraised \$45.

#### Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Enos Ingle, Janesville tp, July 18th, 1871, one dark bay Colt, left hind foot white, small lump below left knee, 14 hands high. Also, one dark brown stud Colt, hind feet and left fore foot white, star and snip in face. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by M Boswell, Madison tp, Sept 29, 1871, one clay-bank horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, black stripe on back, black mane, tail and legs, a small scar on right shoulder. Appraised \$50.

#### Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C Cox, Liberty tp, Sept 22, 1871, one bay Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, shod in front, harness and saddle marks.

HORSE—Taken up by E H Minard, Longton tp, Sept 25th, 1871, one iron-gray Horse, 3 years old, 14 hand high.

#### Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by B Busbee, Osawkee tp, one cream-colored Filly, two years old, 15 hands high, bluish on left fore foot. Appraised \$70.

PONY—Taken up by A Simmons, Jefferson tp, one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, shod all round, Mexican brand on both shoulders, left ear split. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by D Gentry, Jefferson tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, front feet shod, white stripe in face. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by W E Stagg, Oskaloosa tp, one black mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, 3 feet white, branded L on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$50.

#### Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Wilson Hunt, Olathe tp, Sept 29th, 1871, one sorrel Filly, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, a star in forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one light chestnut sorrel Mare, 9 years old, white spot in forehead and on each side of neck, small lump on back. Appraised \$100. Also, one large bay Mare, 16 hands high, a star in forehead, spavined in both hind legs. Appraised \$100. Also, one dark bay Horse, 3 years old, 16 hands high. Appraised \$100. Also, one light brown Mule, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$50.

#### Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W Agnew, Valley tp, June 15, 1871, one

black Mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, branded C on right shoulder, sweetened in both shoulders, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by I M Kinkaid, Potosi tp, June 8th, 1871, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in face, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$75.

COW—Taken up by H Wellington, Stanton tp, June 17th, 1871, one red Cow, 8 years old. Also, one calf, 3 weeks old. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J J Back, Scott tp, June 26th, 1871, one brown Mare, 10 or 12 years old, small white spots on back. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by W H Murray, Paris tp, June 28, 1871, one iron-gray Mare, 12 or 15 years old, branded BL on left hip and X on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by W H Berry, Lincoln tp, July 25, 1871, one light bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, one hip slightly down. Appraised \$50.

FILLY—Taken up by H Barton, Valley tp, Aug 19th, 1871, one brown Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a star in forehead, right hind and right fore foot white. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by F W Witchur, Potosi tp, Sept 18th, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, a scar at root of tail. Appraised \$37.50.

#### Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Richardson, Waterloo tp, Sept 11th, 1871, one Texas Steer, 4 or 5 years old, branded H on right hip, M or W on right side, and X on shoulder, square notch in left ear, crop in right. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by N Lockerman, Pike tp, Sept 9, 1871, one one bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, right fore foot white, left hind foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$65. Also, one brown stud Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, shod in front, a star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by G W Burns, Waterloo tp, Sept 18th, 1871, one black Mare, 4 years old, 16 hands high, a wart on right ear, collar marks. Appraised \$100. Also, one light sorrel mare Pony, 6 years old, 11 hands high, red spot on right side, silver mane and tail. Also, one black horse, sucking Colt. Appraised \$50.

#### Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E F Snowden, Clear Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, white on right hind foot, collar marks. Appraised \$25. Also, one iron-gray Mare, half-pony, black legs, collar marks. Appraised \$40.

Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Geyer, Fawn Creek tp, Sept 15, 1871, one black mare Pony, 9 years old, 13 hands high, heavy mane and tail, sore back, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by N H Quinn, Lonsburg tp, Aug 10th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded O on left hip, left eye weak, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by W J Baker, Cherry tp, one bay Mare, 9 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, blind in both eyes. Appraised \$10.

#### Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A C Zearing, Dragon tp, Sept 2d, 1871, one cream-colored Horse, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, a heavy mane and tail, the fore feet white, a black stripe along back. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by S P Hart, Burlington tp, Oct 3, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, star in forehead, white on right fore heel. Appraised \$30.

#### Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Brown, South Milford tp, Sept 11, 1871, one light dun Horse, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, branded FC on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by S G Hoyt, Manhattan tp, Sept 21st, 1871, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

#### Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Ike S Hider, Wichita tp, Sept 25, 1871, one dark bay Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded JB on left shoulder, mark of rope on neck. Appraised \$25.

#### Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Hugh Carey, Williamsport tp, one dark bay Horse, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, dark mane and tail, and lame in right hind foot. Appraised \$40.

#### Wabash County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R Evans, Wilmington tp, one bay roan Mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, white spots on sides, branded AS on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by P A Moser, Newbury tp, a brown Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a star in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

#### Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N Kidney, Owl Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 11 years old, 14 hands high, blind in left eye, blaze in face, left hind ankle spavined. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Colt, 6 months old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

#### Notice.

On the 22d day of August, 1871, came into my enclosure, one brown Mule, 10 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks, no marks or brands visible. J. G. CLARK, Osage County, Kan.

#### STRAYS FOR OCTOBER.

##### Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J C Krider, Grasshopper tp, April 7, '71, one roan horse Colt, 8 years old, 14 hands high, light face, three white feet. Appraised \$50.

##### Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E W Budge, Mill Creek tp, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, branded T on right shoulder, spavin in right hind leg, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, 16 hands high, stiff neck, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by N Lowry, Osage tp, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, blaze in face, marks of poll-evil on head and neck, left hind foot white, bush of tail off. Appraised \$75.

##### Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Geo Deiter, Chapman tp, July 6th, 1871, one cream-colored Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

##### Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Edwd Drum, Pottawatomie tp, one bay Stallion, 2 year old, black mane and tail, white hairs near left eye and on right hind foot. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J H Whistler, Burlington tp, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, white strip in face, white near hoof of left hind foot. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in face, white nose, branded US on left shoulder and S on right side of neck. Appraised \$60.

##### Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Hugh Grant, Williamsburg tp, Aug 19th, 1871, one roan mare Pony, 5 years old, 13½ hands high, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Andw Sharp, Harrison tp, Aug 15, 1871, one light roan Horse, 3 years old, with a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$55.

MARE—Taken up by W

**Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.**

STEER—Taken up by W H Harper, Mound Valley tp, one red and white spotted Steer, 7 years old, right horn drooped. Also, one red Steer, 7 years old. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by O Berentz, Elm Grove tp, July 31, 1871, one red and white Steer, 8 years old, both ears cropped, points of horns sawed off, bell on. Appraised \$35. Also, one red and white Steer, 5 years old, underbit in right ear, upperbit in left. Appraised \$25. Also, one black and white Steer, 5 years old, ears cropped. Appraised \$25. Also, one black and white Steer, 5 years old, crop in right ear, slit in left, bell on. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white Steer, 5 years old, swallowfork in left ear, crop in right. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white Steer, 8 years old, swallowfork in right ear, crop in left. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white Steer, 8 years old, swallowfork in right ear, crop in left. Appraised \$30.

**Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by H Franke, Leavenworth tp, June 8, 1871, one sorrel gelding Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, big ankle on left hind leg. Also, one strawberry roan gelding Horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old, collar marks. Appraised \$160.

HORSE—Taken up by M Howard, Aug 21, 1871, one dark brown Horse, 15 years old, 16 hands high, hind feet white, branded WS on left shoulder, and XS on right side of neck. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by A N Haines, Alexandria tp, June 10, 1871, one gray gelding Pony, 11 years old, 13½ hands high, branded H on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

**Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by D H Layman, Waterloo tp, Aug —, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 10 or 12 years old, 13 hands high, branded G and triangle on left shoulder, with TC underneath, and D on hip, hind feet and left fore foot white, snip on nose, white on face, left ear cropped, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

**Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.**

MULE—Taken up by Jacob Origer, Center tp, Aug 16th, 1871, one dark bay mare Mule, 9 years old, medium size. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by H Foraythe, Clear Creek tp, July 19, 1871, one small brown Mule, branded with mule-shoe on right shoulder, had on Texas saddle, bridle, martingale and red blanket. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Robt Colville, Doyle tp, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, white feet, white spot in forehead, branded M on left shoulder. Also, one bay horse Pony, 14 years old, near hind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by J A Wood, Osage tp, August 1, 1871, one sorrel stallion Pony, 8 years old, white spot on right side, white face. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by E A Richards, Osawatimie tp, July 25, 1871, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, blind in right eye and nearly so in left, lump on right side of face like big head, white in forehead and on end of nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

**Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.**

STEER—Taken up by Ira Vanduzen, Independence tp, one brindle Steer, 9 years old, large bunch on right flank, underbit in left ear, brand on left hip. Appraised \$18.

**Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by Geo Greenfield, Rock Creek tp, July 15, 1871, one bay Mare, 9 years old, pony-built, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Saml Ludwig, Rock Creek tp, one bay sway-back Mare, 14 years old, star in forehead, white spot on end of nose, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by John Van Fyale, Rock Creek tp, Aug 7, 1871, one mouse-colored Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, one hind foot white, small white strip in forehead. Appraised \$75.

**Neosho County—P. M. Smith, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Showalter, Mission tp, Aug 5, '71, one dark bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white spots under collar. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, white spots under collar. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Cullings, Mission tp, Aug 5, 1871, one bay Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by H C Hargrove, Centerville tp, one bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, four white feet. Appraised \$75.

STEER—Taken up by M H Reeves, Tioga tp, July 13, 1871, one deep red yearling Steer, crop and slit in left ear. Appraised \$18. Also, one white Cow, red neck. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by C H Howke, Chetopa tp, June 8, 1871, one dark brindle Cow, left horn off, right horn drooped; also, one young calf. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Z Moody, Walnut Grove tp, June 29, '71, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, right fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by A Roach, Ladore tp, May 26th, 1871, one black mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, white hind feet, branded H on left shoulder; also, one sucking Colt. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by R P Lytle, Ladore tp, May 19th, 1871, one brown stud Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by A Roach, Ladore tp, May 19th, 1871, one black Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, some white on back and on left hind foot, branded M or N on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

STALLION—Taken up by W D Smith, Mission tp, one dark bay roan Stallion, 3 years old, fore legs white, spavined in right hind leg, white spots on hind legs. Appraised \$22.50.

MARE—Taken up by W J Taylor, Centerville tp, June 21, 1871, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, blaze face, collar marks, small black spot on right side. Appraised \$25. Also, one pony-built sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, slightly hipped in right hip, a white spot on right side of rump, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by S Hunt, Canville tp, May 15, 1871, one bay gelding Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J D Parson, Canville tp, April 18th, 1871, one black mare Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in face. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Pony Colt, one year old. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by E Brown, Big Creek tp, May 20, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.

MULE—Taken up by Asa Currier, Shiloh tp, April 17, 1871, one brown mare Mule, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, a white spot on right thigh, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by A Markham, Walnut Grove tp, April 28, 1871, one light brown mare Mule, 4 years old, 14 hands high, a black stripe across shoulders. Appraised \$75.

OX—Taken up by John Stull, Shiloh tp, Aug 14, 1871, one large yellow and white spotted Ox, 10 or 12 years old, left ear cropped, upper lip on right ear, foot-sore. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by Jas Hardman, Erie tp, March 15, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, 5 years old, branded RS on right shoulder and right hip, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

**Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by A Carehins, Malvern tp, July 3, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, 15 years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot and right hind foot white, crop in left ear, branded WJ on left shoulder and hip, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by Jos Cozine, Burlingame tp, Aug. 1, 1871, one dark bay mare Mule, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded U B on left shoulder, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$40.

**Republic County—P. P. Way, Clerk.**

HEIFER—Taken up by M Magnusson, New Scandinavia tp, July 12, 1871, one brown yearling Texas Heifer, white spots on belly, star in forehead. Appraised \$14. Also, one brown Texas yearling bull calf, ears cut, horse-shoe brand on back, white on forehead. Appraised \$14. Also, one brown Texas bull, 3 years old, ears cut, branded DK11. Appraised \$18.

**Wabausee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Otto Fletcher, Mission Creek tp, one light bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, left eye blind, left hip knocked down. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Robt Banks, Wabausee tp, Sept 28, 1871, one brown Mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, scar on left hind foot, hind feet white. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by Isalah Harris, Wilmington tp, one sorrel mustang Mare, four years old, 13½ hands high, some roan hairs, white stripe in face. Appraised \$50.

**Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.**

COLT—Taken up by J Fancher, Everett tp, one bright bay stud Colt, 2 years old, branded D on left shoulder, and X on the right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

**Stolen or Strayed.**

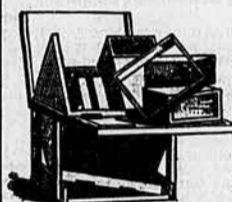
PONY—From John Cap-Que-Wet, living between the Forks of Mill Creek and Sweitzer Creek, 5 miles east of Alma, Wabausee county, July 20th, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 2 years old, both glass eyes, white stripe in forehead, branded 5 on left shoulder and hip. A reward of \$10 will be paid to any person returning the Pony as above, or giving information leading to its recovery.

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It is the scientific prescription of Prof. Jos. P. Fetter, M.D.,  
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From cool Chocorus stealing;  
There's iron in our Northern winds;  
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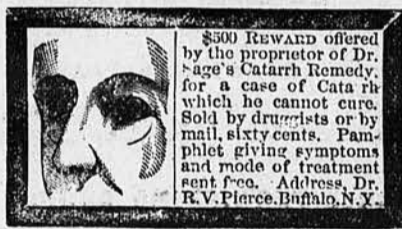
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**The Great Through Passenger Route,****FROM LEAVENWORTH EAST,**

IS VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

**HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH****SHORT LINE.****THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.**

Connects at ST. JOSEPH with

**3 DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.**

Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT

NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and

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**ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,**

Without Change of Cars,

Connecting at QUINCY UNION DEPOT with Chicago, Bur-

lington &amp; Quincy and Toledo, Wabash &amp; Western Railroads

to all points

**EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH.**

By this Line, the following Advantages in Time are Gained:

**FROM LEAVENWORTH:****8:12, A.M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS ARRIVES 11**

Hours in Advance of Morning

Trains by any other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO,

DETROIT, TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT

WAYNE, MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, &amp;c., connecting

with the celebrated Fast Express that arrives 12 HOURS

IN ADVANCE to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &amp;c.

**3:28, P.M. FAST EXPRESS ARRIVES 4 Hours**

in Advance of Evening Trains by any

other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO, DETROIT,

TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT WAYNE,

MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, and other points East too

numerous to mention. Pullman Sleeping Cars on

this Train.

The above facts will be apparent by comparing the

Time-Table of the Hannibal &amp; St. Joseph Railroad Line with

those of other Lines out of Leavenworth.

**11:25, P.M. FAST CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE**

EXPRESS, leaves St. Joseph 11:25, P.

A through car is run on this Train to CINCINNATI,

QUINCY, LAFAYETTE and INDIANAPOLIS, making

the most desirable route from Leavenworth to Southern

Points.

**Baggage Checked Through to all Points****BUY TICKETS BY THIS FAVORITE**

For sale at the Hannibal &amp; St. Joseph Ticket Office

the Hannibal &amp; St. Joseph Railroad Depot, St. Joseph

**RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER**

P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. GEO. H. NETTI, Gen'l Supe

**TIME TABLE**

OF THE

**KANS. PACIFIC RAILROAD****FROM LEAVENWORTH TO AT****GOING NORTH.**

LEAVE—

Leavenworth.....12:25

Fort Leavenworth.....12:30

Kickapoo.....12:35

Port William.....12:40

Sumner.....12:45

Atchison.....12:50

**GOING SOUTH**

LEAVE—

Atchison.....12:55

Sumner.....1:00

Port William.....1:05

Kickapoo.....1:10

Fort Leavenworth.....1:15

ARRIVE AT—

Leavenworth.....1:20

**THE GREAT Wabash Route!**

Toledo, Wabash &amp; Western Railway.

THE GREAT THROUGH LINE FROM THE

**MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC!**

Without Change of Cars!

With the choice of THREE Routes, via

**St. Louis, Quincy or Hannibal**

Three Through Express Trains leave St. Louis, Quincy, or

Hannibal, daily, on arrival of trains from the West, for

**Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincin-****nati, Louisville, Ft. Wayne, Pitts-****burgh, Harrisburgh, Cleveland,****Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara****Falls,****New York, Boston,****Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-****ington, and all Points East.****MAGNIFICENT PALACE SLEEPING CARS**

On all Night Trains, and

Pullman's and Wagner's famous Cars Through to

New York without Change.

Tickets may be obtained at all the principal Ticket

Offices in the West.

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G. H. BURROWS, General Superintendent.

**OPEN TO INDIAN COUNTRY.****LEAVENW'TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON****RAILROAD LINE.**

ON AND AFTER SEPT'R 3RD, 1871, TRAINS WILL

run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

**GOING SOUTH.**

LEAVE—

Lawrence.....11:30 A. M. 8:00 P. M.

Baldwin.....12:15 P. M. 8:55 "

Kansas City.....1:00 A. M. 9:40 P. M.

Olathe.....9:45 " 7:55 "

Arrive at Ott.....9:50 " 10:15 "

Ottawa.....10:35 "

Garnett.....12:30 A. M.

Iola.....2:30 "

Humboldt.....2:55 "

Tioga.....3:35 "

Thayer.....4:35 "

Cherryvale.....5:45 "

ARRIVE AT

Coffeyville.....7:00 "

**GOING NORTH.**

LEAVE—

Coffeyville.....8:00 A. M. 5:00 P. M.

Cherryvale.....8:45 " 6:45 "

Thayer.....7:55 " 7:55 "

Tioga.....9:02 " 9:02 "

Humboldt.....9:40 " 9:40 "

Iola.....10:15 " 10:15 "

Garnett.....12:30 A. M.

Olathe.....2:15 " 2:15 "

Arrive at Ott.....4:15 " 4:15 "

Ottawa.....5:30 " 5:30 "

Garnett.....8:00 A. M.

Iola.....8:50 " 8:50 "

ARRIVE AT

Coffeyville.....9:50 "

**3 CARRY PASSENGERS.**

Trains will run Daily, Saturdays excepted.

Trains will run Daily, Sundays excepted.

Connections:

with connecting roads for points East and

West.

with Kansas Pacific Trains East and West.

with Stages for Quenemo, Lyndon, Osage City,

Atchison, and adjacent points.

with Stages for Leroy.

with Stages for Neosho Falls and Burlington.

with the Missouri, Kansas &amp; Texas Railroad,

Falls, Leroy, Burlington and Emporia, and with

Fort Scott, Eureka, Eldorado, Wichita, Augusta,

Winfield and Arkansas City.

with Missouri, Kansas &amp; Texas Railroad, for

Oswego and Chetopa.

Thayer with Stages for Neosho and Fredonia.

Cherryvale, with Stages for Independence, Elk City,

Iola, Greenfield, Winfield, Douglas, and Arkansas City.

Coffeyville with Stages for Parker and Chetopa.

This is the best and most direct route to the celebrated

Neosho Valley and the Osage Reservation.

Freight taken from any point in the East to the end of the

line, without break of bulk. Through contracts made for

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For full information, relating to either freight or passenger

business, apply to

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treatment. Good rooms, clean beds, and the table supplied

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A. E. SKINNER, Proprietor.

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single grain of *Black Anthracite*, or any other poison-  
ous mineral, in

**Yates' Improved Condition Powder,**

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. This  
is the only Condition Powder made which does not contain  
much saltpetre.

**Yates' Improved Vegetable Liver Pills,**

Are better adapted to the Western climate than any other.  
They are the best Preventive of Ague.

**McKenna's Empire Baking Powder,**

A superior article for making Bread, Cakes, Pastry, &c.

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37-17

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THE LARGEST HANDSOMEST BEST AND MOST  
productive *Herb*, *Root*, *Shrub*, *Tree*, *Grown* by  
*W. H. HART*, *Orleans*, *N. A.* Send for *Catalogue*.

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**Patented Potatoes—5000 in Bush.**  
*Patented* *Potatoes*, *5000* in *Bush*, *Patented*  
*Potatoes*, *5000* in *Bush*, *Patented*

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THIS SCRAPER AND DITCHER IS THE BEST IN  
use. It will do double the work of any other, and can be  
proven by the testimony of hundreds now using them.

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can order these Scrapers on trial. Other parties ordering  
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Every Scraper and Ditcher sold will have the following  
WARRANTY fastened to it, and this Company holds itself  
responsible under this

**WARRANTY:**

"These Scrapers and Ditchers are sold with the absolute  
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in good order to the factory of the Company, at Maywood,  
Illinois, and the money originally paid will be refunded."

Send for Circulars and Testimonials. Address all commu-  
nications to

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No. 15 Methodist Church Block,

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HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

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**DIOSMA CRENATA-BUCHU LEAVES.**

*Buchu*—This plant is very common and grows in the Cape of Good Hope, and is analogous to *mint*.  
*Buchu* leaves are very small, and are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.  
They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irrita-  
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Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the age of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-  
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In Affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention,  
Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus.

*Disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.*—This medicine increases the power of Digestion,  
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Cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience,  
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